

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the book of Proverbs 22:28, it is said, "Do not remove the ancient landmark that your ancestors set up."

In this spirit, I am gratified to be able to join the parish of the Immaculate Conception (St. Mary's Church) and the city of Port Jervis in marking the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the parish on December 9th.

In our modern world, it is important to recognize those landmarks of our communities, particularly those which are dedicated to the betterment of our neighborhoods, our community, and our entire society.

For 150 years, St. Mary's Church has stood as a beacon to the wary souls who, in looking for friendship, understanding, and forgiveness, have turned. This parish has been a cornerstone of our river city and a symbol of the fortitude of our Port Jervis community.

Along with the many friends of this distinguished parish, I am pleased to extend my congratulations and gratitude to the parish of the Immaculate Conception on their 150th anniversary. May the parish stand and grow and continue to grow for many years to come.

CONGRATULATING OUR CAPITOL POLICE AND ALL THE CAPITOL HILL WORKERS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a brief moment of our time today to give my hearty thanks to the U.S. Capitol Police and all the other people who work with us and protect us day in and day out.

Since the tragic events of September 11th, the U.S. Capitol has been the center of threats both physical and biological. Our Capitol Police have seen their overtime and workloads grow two and three times what they were before the tragedy. We depend now more than ever on their hard work and commitment to our safety.

But this pace is overwhelming and could, in time, seriously damage moral. As a former fighter pilot, I am well aware of the impact the increased operations tempo during the 1990's had on the U.S. military. Repeatedly, our nation's military men and women were asked to serve longer and longer tours away from their families. This continued pressure led to record retirements and gaps in manpower that we are still working to replace today.

Our Capitol Police are now facing similar demands. While we work to give them the

tools and resources they need, we should take a moment to give them our thanks for their commitment to protecting the people who visit and work on Capitol Hill.

However, it isn't just the Capitol Police who are looking out for us. All over Capitol Hill there are people working for us everyday. From our personal office staff to committee staffs, from the janitors, mailroom clerks, and parking security staff. All over Capitol Hill there are people who come to work everyday and face the threat of just working in the Capitol, but they face it bravely and stand defiantly to keep us running. I am reminded just how committed the people are each morning as I drive to work. As long as I have been here Tommy Maggio, a parking security officer in the Rayburn garage, always greets me with the same smile and commitment to duty. He had done this job for 29 years regardless of the circumstances or threats facing Congress and America. All the people like Tommy keep Congress up and running. These hard working Americans will keep us moving forward through tragedy.

TRIBUTE TO MOUNT PISGAH BAPTIST TEMPLE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the Mount Pisgah Baptist Temple located in the Sixth District of New Jersey that is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

Throughout its long history, the Mount Pisgah Baptist Temple has served its community under the leadership of only six pastors. Located in Asbury Park, New Jersey, Mount Pisgah has made its mark on the surrounding communities. Mount Pisgah is at the forefront of religious service through its wonderful preaching and teaching ministry. Additionally, Mount Pisgah has served as a center for feeding and providing clothing for the poor.

Through its weekly Bible Study and Prayer Services on Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings, it has provided Christian education training to people of all ages. To help the youth of the community, Mount Pisgah provides after school tutoring services.

"Let Brotherly Love Continue . . ." Hebrews 13:1, serves as the mission statement for this neighborhood based worship center. Their main objective is to "Spread the Good News" by loving, sharing, and caring for others.

On this day, we celebrate the hundred auspicious years that the Mount Pisgah Baptist Temple has stood as a symbol of spiritual unity, of which we should all be proud. I applaud their desire to continue their mission of serving God, as well as the community, with love and devotion to all.

RICHARD M. ROMLEY, OUTSTANDING DISABLED VETERAN OF THE YEAR

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, November 11 is the day the nation has set aside to honor and remember its war veterans. On this day, we pay tribute to all our defenders of freedom. The Disabled American Veterans (DAV) recently named one of these distinguished veterans, Richard M. Romley, the nation's Outstanding Disabled Veteran of the Year. In conjunction with this recognition, the Lois Pope Foundation awarded Mr. Romley its prestigious LIFE's Presidential Unsung Hero Award. The awards recognize a disabled veteran's individual achievement.

Like many of his generation, he and his best friend enlisted in the Marine Corps. An accomplished and decorated soldier, Rick Romley's promising military career was cut short by a land mine that took both his legs. Following his recovery and rehabilitation, Rick enrolled at Arizona State University, graduating with honors and a degree in business management. For five years he owned and operated his own business. Wanting a career change, he sold his business and enrolled again at Arizona State University to obtain his Juris Doctorate. With his law degree in hand, he again pursued a career in public service and is now serving his fourth term as Maricopa County Attorney, the fourth largest county in the nation.

Never letting his disability stand in his way, Rick Romley is a nationally recognized leader in criminal and juvenile justice and drug trafficking. He has testified before Congress on violent crime, addressed national organizations, and was under consideration for appointment as the nation's Drug Czar. In addition, he has received a number of awards in recognition of his public service including the National Leadership Award presented by the Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America.

As the nation remembers its veterans, Vietnam veteran Rick Romley's service to Arizona and the country are worthy of recognition. He has an unflinching dedication to improving the quality of life within his community. While the journey has not come easily, Rick has proven that perseverance and hard work are the measures of success. While many choose to serve their nation, all too few take on the uniform of our armed services and make the special sacrifices only they and their families can truly appreciate. Rich joins the continuous, unbroken line of patriots that have served this nation from its inception to the present. On this Veterans Day, I join with the nation in saluting his accomplishment and leadership.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

WORLD PEACE PRIZE FOR ANNETTE LU, VICE PRESIDENT OF TAIWAN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on December 9, 2001 in Taipei, Taiwan Vice President Annette Lu will be awarded the World Peace Prize by the World Peace Prize Awarding Council. The World Peace Prize Awarding Council, is a non-profit association under the leadership of Dr. Han Min Su, who founded the Council in cooperation with the late Hon. Robert Leggett, then a Senior Member of the U.S. Congress, and a Korean War veteran.

The Council today has some 50,000 members, mainly Korean evangelicals and their ministers. The Council consists of an international board of judges, bringing experienced and dedicated individuals from many countries; including: Dr. Asher Naim from Israel, Dr. Mohamed Cholkamy from Egypt, Dr. Carlito Puno from the Philippines, Dr. Bhupatary Oza from India, and Dr. Shiu Loon Kong from Hong Kong. Under their guidance, the Council has sought to recognize individuals from around the world who have undertaken extraordinary efforts in order to advance peace and stability in their respective regions.

Appropriately, Vice President Annette Lu, is the first to receive this Award from the ROC, and she joins a group of distinguished recipients of the Council's Peace Prize Award. Among earlier honorees have been former President Ronald Reagan, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, the Hon. Itzhack Rabin, Premier of Israel, Dr. Syngman Rhee, former President of the Republic of Korea, the Hon. Daniel Akaka, U.S. Senator, Lt. Gen. Herman Keck, Jr. Retired Superintendent of the U.S. Chaplains Association, and Emomali Rahmonov, President of Tajikistan. Each of these has received the World Peace Prize Award for activities that have contributed to peace in the world.

Typical of the type of accomplishments Vice President Lu has sought to achieve is the recently concluded 2001 Global Peace Assembly, which was held in Taipei, Taiwan this summer. This assembly coincided with the anniversary of the ending of World War II, and brought together such Nobel Peace Laureates as: Hon. Betty Williams from Northern Ireland, H.E. Lech Walesa from Poland, H.E. Oscararias Sanchez from Costa Rica, H.E. Fredrik DeKlerk from South Africa, Hon. Joseph Rotblat from the United Kingdom, and Hon. Jody Williams from the United States. During this assembly, these participants joined with the people of Taiwan to declare their firm commitment to pursuing avenues of space in seeking to resolve long-standing disputes in the region. This included a commitment to pursuing national security with defensive characteristics as well as pro-active dialogue in cross-strait relations. The Global Peace Assembly was an outstanding success in forwarding the cause of peace and cooperation in this important region of the world, and in helping to prevent tensions across the Taiwan Strait.

Vice President Lu is the first woman to receive this award, which is entirely fitting, because she has worked tirelessly on behalf of

women's rights in the Republic of China. She stimulated the growth of Taiwan's feminist movement, as well as crusading for greater democracy in the ROC, for which she paid a price. If that was the first time she received international attention for her effects on behalf of freedom and democracy, it has not been the last. That event marked the beginning of a trail which saw her political party, the Democratic Peoples Party, rise to prominence, in no small part due to her activities, first as an effective opposition to the Kuomintang and finally as leaders of the first new, democratically elected Chinese government. And it made her the vice president of the Republic of China.

Along the way, this graduate of Harvard Law School has been a practicing attorney and has served with distinction as a Member of the Legislative Yuan. Prior to her election to the Vice Presidency she won election as Magistrate of Taoyuan County. If anything, that task is probably more difficult than being Vice President, in that she has consistently and vigorously sought to end corruption and to make Taoyuan County a good place in which to invest and to live.

Throughout her career, Annette Lu has fought for women's rights, peace, and stability in the Republic of China and abroad. In these troubled times, even before the atrocities of 9-11, the world has needed and now more than ever needs to take whatever strides it can on behalf of democracy and freedom. Taiwan has joined the World Trade Organization, a positive step for the Republic of China on Taiwan. In these troubled times, it is appropriate for lovers of democracy to recognize those who work hard to advance it, for to do so is to advance the cause of peace in a time of great strife and a heightened risk to the freedom-loving peoples of the world. In this spirit the World Peace Prize Awarding Council honored Vice President Lu with the World Peace Prize and we heartfelt commend them for their initiative.

RECOGNIZING THE NAPA VALLEY VINTNERS ASSOCIATION

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Napa Valley Vintners Association for its years of dedication to the people of Napa Valley.

Established in 1943, The Napa Valley Vintners Association began as an association of 195 wineries dedicated to the art and practice of winemaking. For more than 50 years the Association has maintained a sense of partnership, priding itself on helping to make Napa Valley the premier wine-growing region in the world.

However, their pride and excellence in winemaking is equaled by the dedication they have for the community of Napa Valley. Over the last 20 years, the Napa Valley Vintners Association has donated more than \$20 million to community ventures to advance projects in health care, housing and youth organizations. They have given over \$4 million to the Queen of the Valley Hospital Foundation alone, and are considered by the Founda-

tion to be a key reason why the hospital can provide state-of-the-art medical care throughout Northern California.

Because of the generosity of the Vintners Association, Queen of the Valley Hospital has been able to build two new nursing towers, purchase two linear accelerators, renovate the Emergency Center and Critical Care Unit, and acquire state-of-the-art cancer diagnostic equipment. They have also donated to the Queen's Care for the Poor Programs. Recently, the Hospital was able to acquire a Vascular Laboratory, a light speed CT scanner, a new Radiology and Fluoroscopy Room and renovate their Maternity Center. Such support has helped to make Queen of the Valley Hospital one of the best small hospitals in the United States.

The benefits of the strong partnership between the Napa Valley Vintners Association and the Queen of the Valley Hospital are evident. Many members of the Association have served on the Hospital's Board of Trustees. These members include prominent figures in the wine industry such as Brother Timothy Deiner, Robert Mondavi, Michael Mondavi, Louis Martini, Carolyn Martini, Jack Cakebread, Jay Courley, Dennis Groth, Marc Mondavi, Julie Johnson-Williams, Tom Shelton, Janet Trefethen, Ed Farver, Otto Beringer, Walter Klenz, Marilouise Kornell, Bruce Markham and Thomas May.

Mr. Speaker, the wealth of generosity the Napa Valley Vintners Association has bestowed upon the Napa community is abundant. At this time, when our sense of community is heightened, I ask that we honor and recognize the tremendous dedication the Napa Valley Vintners Association has shown the citizens of Napa Valley and our country.

CA-22 HONORING CARNZU CLARK

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to a woman who has dedicated so much of her time and effort to the citizens and organizations of the community of Santa Barbara, California, Ms. Carnzu Clark. In appreciation of all her efforts, the Anti-Defamation League will pay tribute to Ms. Clark on Sunday, November 18, 2001 by honoring her with the "Distinguished Community Service Award".

Before moving to Santa Barbara in 1967, Ms. Clark began her career in public service by working for the United States government. She became involved in a Senate Committee's investigation of violations of agricultural laborer's rights in California, and later served with federal health, welfare and education agencies that sought to lessen the impact of World War II on communities throughout the United States. From 1943 to 1947 Ms. Clark served with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Washington, D.C., and then contributed her services to the Displaced Persons Programs in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

After moving to Santa Barbara, Ms. Clark immediately began contributing to numerous community organizations. She has served as president of the UN Association, as well as on

the boards of Direct Relief, Planned Parenthood, League of Women Voters, NAACP, UCSB Music Affiliates, the Santa Barbara Music Club, the Youth Symphony, and the Student Aid and Pillsbury Committees of the Santa Barbara Foundation. Ms. Clark has additionally found time to serve on the Fund for Santa Barbara's first grants committee, and donates her time as a Botanic Garden docent. She is also a supporter of the Family Service Agency, the Transition House, Girls Inc., Girl Scouts of Tres Condados, Casa Serena's Oliver House, and the Women's Economic Ventures. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine Santa Barbara without Carnzu Clark's presence!

I am so pleased to be able to honor Ms. Clark, as she is truly a unique individual. She is justly deserving of the ADL's Distinguished Community Service award, and I am so proud to represent a citizen of her caliber in Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, due to a commitment in my district on Thursday, November 15, 2001, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall number 444. That vote was on Suspending the Rules and Passing as Amended H.R. 2887, the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act.

Had I been present for the vote, and having weighed the voices of support from people and institutions I respect, including the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 444.

IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN ROBERT
DUNCAN

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize one of my district's leaders in aviation. After twenty-one years of service, Captain Robert Duncan (USN, Ret.) will let his term as Commissioner of the Williamson County Airport Authority expire at the end of the year.

Through involvement with the Illinois Public Airports Associations and the American Association of Airport Executives, Captain Duncan has been an active member of the board throughout his tenure. Captain Duncan consistently dedicated his time and effort toward the growth and development of Williamson County Regional Airport. Captain Duncan's efforts have contributed to the maintenance and promotion of the region's commercial air service, as well as the expansion of the airport business park. His work also aided the overall development of the airport into a facility which now creates an annual economic impact of over ten million dollars.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say congratulations to Captain Duncan on his retirement. Due to his hard work and years of service, it is clear that Captain Duncan is a true asset to Southern Illinois.

IN SUPPORT OF THE WESTFIELD
WORKS WONDERS DAY IN EN-
FIELD, CONNECTICUT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the citizens and businesses in my district who take part in the "Westfield Works Wonders" program.

For the past four years, the Westfield Shoppingtown in Enfield, Connecticut, has joined with her sister facilities in Meriden, Trumbull and Milford to raise funds to help Connecticut's schools, hospitals and charities. The efforts of thousands of volunteers have resulted in more than \$1.2 million in funds for Connecticut's worthy institutions.

For a \$5 ticket price, participants get to attend an after hours shopping event to kick off the holiday season. Their tickets entitle them to special discounts, in-store promotions, major prize giveaways, entertainment, refreshments, free photos with Santa and complementary gift-wrapping.

Most of all, ticket-holders and volunteers alike all know that their contribution and participation in this event helps to strengthen their neighborhoods and bring people together in the Holiday spirit. It is for this reason that November 18th is recognized "Westfield Works Wonders Day" in Enfield, Connecticut.

RECOGNIZING RON VARGAS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ron Vargas for receiving the Friends of Agricultural Extension Farm Advisor Award.

Ron is the Madera County Farm Advisor and County Director. The award is to honor his work in the area of Cotton Weed Management. He and his fellow investigator, Tulare County Farm Advisor Steve Wright, began a research program in 1989 to develop a method to control nightshade through the use of methane sodium. The results of their research allowed growers to significantly reduce their hand hoeing costs.

Vargas has done a great deal of research on herbicides. This research includes cotton's tolerance to a DuPont broadleaf herbicide and an evaluation of Transgenic Herbicide Tolerant cotton varieties. Vargas is currently focusing his research on the integration of herbicide tolerant cottons, as well as traditional herbicides, into a conservation tillage system. His early findings have shown a significant cost reduction for cotton farmers. His findings are particularly important to the California cotton industry in today's economically challenged environment.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Ron Vargas for his Farm Advisor Award presented by the Friends of Agriculture Extension. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Ron Vargas many more years of continued success.

DECLARATION OF OFFICIAL
ENGLISH ACT

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Declaration of Official Language Act, legislation I have introduced in the past two Congresses. This legislation establishes English as the official language of the U.S. government, requires that naturalization ceremonies be conducted solely in English, repeals the federal bilingual education requirements and repeals bilingual voting requirements.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, the previous administration advanced policies contributing to our nation's growing language problem. One of the most glaring examples is that under the Clinton Administration the Immigration and Naturalization Service held its first mass naturalization ceremony conducted in a language other than English. Only Congressional and public outcry prevented far more citizenship ceremonies segregated by language choice.

Perhaps the most egregious of the Clinton Administration's language policies was the issuance of Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency." Executive Order 13166 potentially requires every recipient of federal funds to provide a translation into any language spoken anywhere in the world, currently 6,800 languages, at a moment's notice.

Broken down, this means that every state, county, and municipal government, any university or college, and anyone that accepts federal money could face a costly "language discrimination" lawsuit at any moment. This burdensome executive order imposes a costly mandate on federal agencies and the potential cost to the American public is frankly astronomical.

While America has been enriched by the contributions of people from all over the world, no one benefits if we cannot communicate with one another. One nation, united by a common language, is a gift that should not be taken for granted. However, in the United States, it is now possible for a person to vote, apply for welfare, and to demand official government documents and translation services without learning a word of English.

Mr. Speaker, poll after poll consistently suggests that Americans support English as America's official language. The Declaration of Official Language Act is intended to restore the place of English in our government, our voting booths and our public schools.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this common sense legislation.

LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE THE
RICH GUADAGNO VISITORS CEN-
TER

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to honor the memory of one of my constituents who

perished on United Flight 93, Richard J. Guadagno. Rich was the manager of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge and devoted his life to the preservation of wildlife. This legislation will designate the Headquarters and Visitors Center of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center.

As we know, the passengers aboard Flight 93 undoubtedly saved hundreds, if not thousands, of lives by thwarting the disastrous intent of the terrorists. Rich had a law enforcement background that would have aided him in his convictions and his desire to prevent an even greater tragedy. All Americans, especially those of us who work at the U.S. Capitol, have these brave individuals to thank for preventing further terror on September 11th, 2001.

Rich was also a hero to all those who care about wildlife and the environment. Rich began a career in public service as a biologist at the New Jersey Fish and Game Department and the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. Before joining the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, he worked at the Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge in Delaware, Supawna Meadows National Refuge in New Jersey, and the Baskett Slough and Ankeny National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon.

Colleagues in the Fish and Wildlife Service consistently commended his courage and dedication to conservation and protecting biological diversity. As refuge manager at the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, he led with a vision that his colleagues embraced and admired. He always kept the best interests of the refuge at heart, and he enthusiastically worked to improve the condition of the refuge.

When Rich boarded Flight 93, he was leaving Newark, New Jersey after visiting his family and his grandmother on her 100th birthday. His memory will live on in the proud hearts and minds of his family and friends. All Americans will join his girlfriend, Diqui LaPenta, his sister Lori Guadagno, his parents Jerry and Beatrice Guadagno in remembering Rich as a true hero.

Mr. Speaker, Richard Guadagno worked his entire life to make the better place for all of us. He was truly a great American. Please join me in passing this legislation, so that Rich Guadagno and his tremendous successes in life will always be remembered.

HONORING NATALIE AND
RAYMOND MYERSON

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to two extraordinary citizens of the Santa Barbara community, Natalie and Raymond Myerson. On November 18, 2001, the Anti-Defamation League will honor this district couple with the "Distinguished Community Service Award".

I cannot think of another couple that would be more deserving recipients of this honored award than the Myersons. Individually, they have each contributed so much to the Santa Barbara community, and as a couple it is almost inconceivable how much they have accomplished.

Since moving to Santa Barbara in 1973, the Myerson immediately became involved with the community. For the past 27 years, Mrs. Myerson has been a member of the Distinguished Member Award of the Santa Barbara Music Club, which she is presently the chair of. In addition, she is extremely active in Hillel, AIPAC, Hadassah and the American Jewish Committee, and has served as the co-president of the Santa Barbara County Arts Commission for the last three years. Mrs. Myerson is also a member of the League of Women Voters and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History League, and is an honorary member of the Santa Barbara Symphony Board.

Raymond Myerson has also demonstrated his leadership characteristics in various organizations throughout Santa Barbara. Having served as a board member and treasurer of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History for the past 20 years, he has subsequently become an honorary trustee. He has also dedicated 15 years to being the treasurer and a board member for the Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic. Additionally, he has been the treasurer and a board member for the University of California, Santa Barbara Affiliates for 12 years, and is currently chairman of the Affiliates "Economic Forum Funding Fellowship" in the Graduate School of Economics. He is a member of the Chancellor's Council at UCSB, the President's Council at Santa Barbara City College, and the Ventura County and Santa Barbara County Committees on Foreign Relations.

In addition, Mr. Myerson is a past board member of UCSB Hillel, an active member of AIPAC, a member of the President's Council of the American Jewish Committee, a member of B'nai Brith, and an active supporter of the Santa Barbara Jewish Federation.

The Myersons have been invaluable to the Santa Barbara community, and I would like to acknowledge them for their outstanding accomplishments. It is my greatest pleasure to honor this extraordinary couple, and I am so pleased to represent citizens of their caliber in Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, due to a commitment in my district on Thursday, November 15, 2001, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall numbers 441, 442, 443, and 445. The votes I missed include rollcall vote 441 on Agreeing to the Amendments to H.R. 2269; rollcall vote 442 on Passage of H.R. 2269; rollcall vote 443 on Suspending the Rules and Agreeing to H. Con. Res. 228; and rollcall vote 445 on Suspending the Rules and Agreeing to H. Con. Res. 239.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 441 and 443, and "nay" on rollcall votes 442 and 445.

IN HONOR OF MARION AND
HERRIN'S AMERICAN LEGION
BASEBALL TEAM NOVEMBER 16,
2001

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize one of the baseball teams in my district. The combined American Legion baseball team of Marion and Herrin, Illinois recently posted their second consecutive 25th District baseball championship. They finished with a 25–13 record and also won the Murphysboro "Apple City" Classic Tournament.

The team is coached by Greg Haub, with assistance from Andrew Manzo and Robert Morrel. The rest of the team includes Wyatt Churillo, Brandon Duty, Brian Jakubco, Chris Bluc, Ryan Holland, Brad Norman, Drew Wilkins, Brian Chaney, Brian Churillo, Dane Dalton, Ben Hart, Travis Morgan, Josh Pritchett, Tony Rinella, Chase Rudolph, and Tony Steams. The team trainer is Roy Hicks.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say congratulations to the American Legion baseball team of Marion and Herrin, Illinois. Due to their hard work and team effort, they have proven beyond a doubt that they are deserving of the 25th District baseball championship.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO CLARIFY THE ELIGIBILITY
OF CERTAIN EXPENSES FOR THE
LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX
CREDIT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to clarify the standards for determining basis of property for purposes of calculating the amount of low-income housing tax credits for which that property may be eligible. I am proud to be joined in this effort by Reps. CHARLES RANGEL, MARK FOLEY, and GARY MILLER.

A year ago, I called my colleagues' attention to the fact that the Internal Revenue Service, in a series of technical advice memoranda, had taken a very restrictive view of what items were includable in basis for purposes of allocating low-income housing tax credits. At that time, I noted that this would have an adverse impact on the ability of states to target affordable housing to those who need it the most.

It was also troubling to me that after 16 years during which the Treasury Department had failed to issue regulations or provide any other guidance on this issue, the first pronouncement was in a series of technical advice memoranda. TAMs are not official guidance, reviewed by the Treasury Department, but merely IRS legal opinions provided to an IRS agent during an audit. They are not citable in court proceedings because they are not official guidance. However, in absence of official guidance, I was concerned that these TAMs would be taken as an official government position. In fact, that is exactly what has happened, as investors in tax credit properties

have required that any properties in which they invest must meet the standards set forth in the TAMs.

It is important to note that the Treasury Department agreed that this was an issue worthy of review and placed it on this year's Treasury Department/Internal Revenue Service business plan. I understand that there may be some guidance in the pipeline on one of the items addressed by the TAMs, but there does not seem to be much progress on a full review of the impact of the positions taken in the TAMs on the policy goals of the low-income housing tax credit program.

It is important to understand that this legislation will not increase the number of low-income housing tax credits available. The maximum amount of credits that states may allocate to developers of affordable housing properties is set by the Internal Revenue Code. Thanks to legislation that we enacted last year, that amount available to each state will increase next year to \$1.75 times the state's population. That is a hard cap on the revenue impact. Since the unmet demand for affordable housing is many times greater than what can be built with the help of the credit, our legislation should not affect revenues. In fact, the only way for this legislation to have a revenue impact is if the legislation makes it easier for the states to use the credits we intend for them to have under present law.

What this legislation does, however, is very important. To understand its importance, it may be useful to have a little background on how the low-income housing tax credit works. In economic terms, the credit is equity financing which replaces a portion of debt that would otherwise be necessary to finance a property. By replacing debt, credits work to reduce interest costs. This allows a property to be rented at lower rates than otherwise would be the case.

States allocate credits to individual properties based on criteria provided in the Internal Revenue Code and additional criteria they establish to provide affordable housing that closely matches the needs of the state's population. A state, thus, has a strong incentive not to allocate more credits to a property than necessary, because, if it did, it would have fewer credits to allocate to other properties.

In addition, the amount of credits a state may allocate to a particular property is limited by the Internal Revenue Code. The limit is determined as percentage of the basis of a property. The basis is, generally speaking, the costs of constructing a building that is part of an affordable housing project. The percentage is 9 percent for a new building that is not otherwise federally subsidized, and 4 percent for existing buildings and new buildings that receive other federal subsidies. Thus, the smaller the basis is, the fewer the credits that may be allocated.

The problem is that the TAMs take the position that certain construction costs should not be included in basis. The effect of this position is to make a large number of affordable housing properties financially infeasible and weaken the economics of those that still pass minimum underwriting requirements. The loss of equity would affect most severely properties that serve the lowest income tenants, provide higher levels of service or operate in high cost areas. The reason for this is simply that reducing the amount of credits does not reduce the development costs. It merely removes a

source of financing, forcing either higher rents or lower quality construction.

In many cases the largest item that would be excluded from eligible basis under the TAMs are impact fees. These fees, covering a wide range of infrastructure improvements including, sewer lines, schools, roads, are imposed because of the "impact" of construction of the improvements on the land and would not be incurred if the land remained undeveloped. Certainly, whether or not they are includible in basis for the purpose of calculating the amount of tax credit, these costs will be incurred and will impact the economics of the property. This legislation will clarify that these costs are includible in eligible basis.

Other items that would be severely restricted or excluded from eligible basis under the interpretations expressed in the TAMs are site preparation costs, development fees, professional fees related to developing the property, and construction financing costs. The legislation we are introducing today will clarify that any cost incurred in preparing a site which is reasonably related to the development of a qualified low income housing property, any reasonable fee paid to the developer, any professional fee relating to an item includible in basis, and any cost of financing attributable to construction of the building is includible in basis for the purpose of calculating the maximum amount of credit a state may allocate to a low-income housing property.

The intent of these clarifications is simply to codify common industry practice before the issuance of the TAMs. Not only will the legislation allow the low-income tax credit program to provide better quality housing at lower rental rates than would be possible if the positions taken in the TAMs are followed, but clarification will help simplify administration of the credit by giving both taxpayers and the Internal Revenue Service a clearer statement of the standards that apply in calculating credit amounts.

Our economy is not doing as well as we thought it was a year ago when I first spoke about this issue. We are going to need even more affordable housing than we thought last year. We should be proud that we increased the amount of low-income housing tax credits that will be available to help finance this housing. What we need to do now is to make sure that these credits are used as efficiently as possible to provide housing for those who need it the most. The legislation we are introducing today will help achieve that goal.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues, the 275th Anniversary of the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The tradition of this historic and noble church has lasted the test of time in its service to its denomination community, state and nation. The church has served Governors, NJ and U.S. Supreme Court Justices, as well as many patriots and leaders in our war for independence.

For the past 275 years, New Brunswick Presbyterian Church has served its community and its people seven days a week, 365 days a year. It is being commended today for not only serving their common interest but also opening their church up to others through such programs as meals on wheels campaign and child development centers.

The church is a landmark in the city of New Brunswick and is an incredible asset to the people of its congregation and beyond.

Today I ask my colleagues to congratulate not only the New Brunswick Presbyterian Church but also the entire community of New Brunswick for 275 years of religious service.

HONORING TONY VALTIERRA

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tony Valtierra for receiving the President's Award presented by the Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. This award pays tribute to Mr. Valtierra's involvement in the Hispanic business community. Mr. Valtierra's active involvement has made him a role model for the members of his local community.

Tony Valtierra descends from Mexican parents and grew up in Southern California. At a young age he met Mr. Herb Goffstein who became his mentor. Due to the close relationship that developed between them, he followed Herb in his move to Atlanta, Georgia. Once there, he worked with Hanes and the Coca-Cola Company in various Olympic venues during the 1996 Olympic Games. From there he followed Herb back to the Central Valley, where Herb and Mr. Valtierra started A-Champion Advertising Specialties and where Tony fell in love with Fresno and its people. He is proud to make Fresno his home, as Fresno has been very good to him.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Tony Valtierra for his commitment to improving the lives of people in the community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Valtierra many more years of continued success.

THANKS WOODBINE

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a brief moment of our time today to give my hearty thanks to the people at Woodbine Rehabilitation and Healthcare Center.

Woodbine is a 307 bed healthcare center, located near Old Town Alexandria, providing long and short-term healthcare and a full range of rehabilitation therapies. It is at Woodbine where I found myself after my recent knee replacement surgery.

The people of Woodbine cared for me as if I was a member of the family. I could not have asked for better care while I was there. I want to thank Dianne Defusco, the Director of Admissions, and all the people who took their time to care for me and look after me while I was there.

My family and I are all grateful for their hard work and commitment.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO EDWARD
ASWAD

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Edward M. Aswad, Photographer & Author, as he will be inducted in a star ceremony in the Binghamton Sidewalk of Fame.

This recognition honors the professionalism, integrity, and artistic vision that Ed has demonstrated throughout his years in the photography business and his talent and success as an author. Ed calls his camera "a passport to many facets of life."

Ed received his first camera as a child living on Cypress Street in Binghamton, NY. Since that time his life has been entwined with photography. During military service from 1954 through 1958 he received intensive training and opportunities in the art of photography working in the headquarters of the United States Army Signal Corps.

He earned recognition and promotions as a photographer/correspondent, recording events of military, government and civil importance. His work has been featured in military publications, court records, and civilian newspapers both in the United States and overseas.

Ed received a letter of commendation for serving above and beyond the call of duty on a burning ship docked in Honolulu, Hawaii. He entered the hold of the ship with a cadre of firefighters who were removing vats of kerosene before the fuel could explode. He spent three days and two nights on the premises recording the crisis, and was cited for his dedication, professionalism and award-winning photographs.

Upon discharge from the United States Army, he returned to the Triple Cities and began his professional career as an industrial photographer for General Electric in Johnson City. During eleven years with this company, Ed received numerous professional awards. In 1969, Ed became a partner in Carriage House Photography, where he expanded his reputation for technical and artistic abilities.

His recording of buildings, now gone, and of the current use of these sites, his views of parks, rivers, events, and the people whose lives shape our area, have made his photographs synonymous with Broome County. His work is prized and featured in local businesses, the Broome County Chamber of Commerce, civil and government releases, and is in use as background sets on local television stations.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to salute Ed for his many years of devotion to the art of photography. Ed is a most deserving honoree of the Star.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT
ON H.R. 2620, DEPARTMENTS OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,
AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 2001

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank our Chairman JIM WALSH and our Ranking Member ALAN MOLLOHAN and all the staff that assisted in crafting this bill VA—HUD FY02 Appropriations bill. Faced with the allocation provided to the subcommittee, I believe the bill before us is a good and balanced product, which I support and plan to vote for today. The allocation, however, was simply inadequate to take care of our veterans and their truly pressing needs. All around our country veterans wait too long for doctors appointments, are disabled by substance abuse and mental illness, far too many are homeless, and surely it is nothing less than a crisis that a backlog of more than 500,000 claims for compensation and pension benefits are pending before the VA today.

I am, however, happy to note that this report does provide an important first step toward ensuring that veterans suffering from schizophrenia have greater access to new and vitally important atypical anti-psychotic medications. Under the provision, a physician's practice of prescribing atypical anti-psychotic medications must not be used as performance indicators when evaluating the physician's work. The provision also clarifies and reiterates the policy that physicians are to use their best clinical judgment when choosing these critical anti-psychotic medications.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is provided with \$7.9 billion—\$74 million more than the FY01 funding and \$587 million more than requested. The measure provides full funding for EPA enforcement activities and staff. I am pleased that changes were made from the House bill that would have significantly reduced EPA enforcement staff and shifted more enforcement duties to states.

The Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) is funded at a level of \$30.1 billion—\$1.7 billion more than FY01 appropriations, but \$433 million less than requested. It includes funding for 25,900 new Section 8 rental vouchers to provide housing assistance to additional families. There were increases in the Conference report for housing programs for the elderly, disabled, and persons with AIDS.

I am disappointed that the Conference did not provide the Senate's appropriation of \$300 million for HUD's Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program. This program fits several of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's main strategic goals: improving quality of life, promoting economic vitality, and keeping communities and neighborhoods safe. Housing authorities are specifically required to develop, in cooperation with local police, plans that ensure safety and crime prevention. Crime statistics show that crime has dropped nation wide and especially in our cities and public housing facilities since

this program was created. I again am very disappointed that his program has been eliminated, with no clear replacement that is accessible to localities.

The National Credit Union Administration provides \$1 million for the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund for loans to community development credit unions. Of this amount \$350,000 is provided for technical assistance to low income and community development credit unions. Technical assistance grants are available to low-income designated credit unions and those credit unions that expand service to low-income communities or investment areas. The purpose of these awards is to strengthen these credit unions by funding the following activities: improved technology and service delivery systems; economic development; consumer and entrepreneurial education; micro-enterprise business development; employment opportunities for through community business development; and credit union infrastructure and staff development.

Once again, I appreciate the hard work behind this bill but am deeply concerned that as we prepare to honor veterans on Veterans Day that an inadequate allocation will prevent us from providing this nation's defenders and protectors of liberty with the services and benefits they deserve.

RECOGNIZING PUBLIC SAFETY
INDIVIDUALS

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, the tragedies that befell our country on September 11th claimed many lives and caused our Nation great pain. These tragedies have given us a strong reminder and renewed our understanding of what extraordinary work our public safety professionals do on a daily basis. These men and women symbolize bravery and courage, two of the founding pillars that laid the framework for our great Nation.

As they proved on September 11th, our public service professionals are a lifeline to those whose lives are in danger. They are the brave souls who risk life and limb to save our own, and for that we are eternally grateful. They are the rock we lean on when it seems like things are caving in. They are quite simply heroes.

In keeping with honoring those who symbolize bravery and courage, I rise to recognize the public safety professionals from across the 9th Congressional District of Texas. Their professionalism, dedication and strong work ethic make me extremely proud to call myself a Southeast Texan. Words cannot express the gratitude that I, along with my fellow Texans, share for the work that our uniformed officers do.

And as I rise to recognize our public safety individuals, we must never lose sight of how critical they are, not only in times of need, but in our everyday lives. Let us today reaffirm our support and commitment to all of the Nation's law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians and all other uniformed professionals as they selflessly serve their communities.

EVERYONE A SOLDIER

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a well-written essay by a constituent of mine, Silvio Laccetti of Fairview, New Jersey. Mr. Laccetti is a professor of humanities at Stevens Hoboken Institute of Technology where he is developing leadership programs. I ask that the text of his essay, "Everyone a Soldier," be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that all Americans may read his words. In the post-September 11 world, Mr. Laccetti captures the new reality that all Americans are in a sense, "soldiers". My hope is that Mr. Laccetti's piece helps us to gain an even greater appreciation for our freedom and our country.

EVERYONE A SOLDIER

(By Silvio Laccetti)

It may not always have been well observed, but for the last two centuries the wartime line between civilian and military personnel was pretty clear. Not any more.

In the 21st century, with wars fought against agents of terror, there is no clear distinction between a combatant and a non-combatant. Hijacked planes attack office towers. Anthrax arrives in postal envelopes. The government periodically issues high-alert warnings, suggesting imminent danger.

In America today, there is a sense that anything can happen to anyone at anytime. Everyone's a target, so everyone must be a soldier.

If we are all soldiers, what then are the "weapons" we carry? What will get us through these wars and how will traits that are especially American help us triumph?

First, we have to be fit. The old catchphrase "stick to your guns" applies in this case. For today's American, it means to focus anew under stress. So, go to your work, go to play, honor your obligations and dream about a better future as soldiers always have. And let's become inspired and energized to do the best we can ever do in our daily roles. Recall Dan Rather's own response to terrorism—a desire to produce the best journalism he has ever done. After the initial shock of 9/11, America seems now to be undergoing a resurgence of excellence. Excellence is a fitness that never fails.

Love of freedom and creativity stored in our arsenals of democracy will also empower each of us in our battle against terrorism. As Paul McCartney sang out in his original song dedicated at the Concert for New York, we will fight for our right to live in freedom. And in that fight we will employ the kind of creativity few soldiers or armies ever get to enjoy. When things are snafu'ed, the individual soldier finds a solution on his or her own. Witness the creativity of the heroes on Flight 93 who prevented another attack by giving their own lives. Acts of heroism, great and small, will mark the vigilance and determination of a free people. Freedom and creativity are the ordnance of our Free Americans.

All soldiers need leaders and to have faith in them. We've been blessed with great ones in this crisis. Mayor Giuliani and President Bush have been extraordinary. Others, like Colin Powell and Donald Rumsfeld have demonstrated reassuring leadership. But because we are in the unique situation of everyone a soldier, we must assume self-leadership. Each American must motivate himself/herself to take command of their fears and

hesitation. This means we must get on with life, today and tomorrow, and look for God's presence in the trenches. Self-leadership is always a good thing. If you are forever in fear and uncertainty, you already live in terror.

America. Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. We will lead lives undaunted and cling to the heritage and ideals that guide America in the war against terror. In this war, everyone is a soldier.

**FAST TRACK AND ANY FREE
TRADE LEGISLATION MUST
REFLECT THE NEEDS OF RURAL
AMERICA**
HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, the House may soon vote on fast track legislation, to swiftly move another massive free trade bill through this body.

Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to free trade.

In fact, I support any trade measures that increase production and commerce in our country, and create new jobs for our people.

But I am reminded of the old saying that goes: "Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me!"

I am concerned that any future trade agreement could have devastating consequences similar to those of NAFTA.

Since NAFTA was implemented in 1994, many American manufacturing plants shut down when they took their business elsewhere to take advantage of pitifully low wages and tax environmental laws.

They left thousands of dedicated American workers in the lurch and forced local small businesses to close.

Many of these plants are located in rural areas. Small rural towns depend on the success of one plant. If that factory closes, it destroys the economy of the town, or even an entire county. Workers have no place else to find work.

In rural areas, when a factory shuts down, there are no jobs to be re-trained for! Once-vibrant American communities become ghost towns.

In Mississippi, walk down the main streets in places like Prentiss, or Mendenhall, or Monticello, or my hometown of Bassfield, and you will see what I mean.

NAFTA took away jobs and tore communities apart. We must be mindful of the similar unintended consequences of any future free trade agreements, and not repeat this calamity.

We must protect the people and communities that might otherwise lose jobs if we do not build-in protections for them. We must not turn people into simple statistics. We should not leave any community behind in the name of progress.

Future trade agreements need to address the needs of rural America. I stand ready to work with advocates of Fast Track and other trade agreements if we know they reflect these needs.

But if they don't, Mr. Speaker, I can assure you that my colleagues from rural America and I won't be footed again!

DENNIS KOONS: BANKING ON THE
FUTURE**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my close and longtime friend Dennis Koons as he prepares to end the chapter of his life as Chief Executive Officer of the Michigan Association of Realtors. Dennis has led many battles during his tenure, but in doing so he has always equally earned the respect and friendship of those on his side as well as those with other viewpoints.

I have known Dennis since our early days as staff members in the State Legislature and it comes as no surprise that his organizational and leadership skills have been instrumental both in his success and in the success of the Michigan Association of Realtors. Dennis has guided this 26,000-member statewide trade association with a steady hand and an eye to the future. His efforts to develop long-range strategic planning will provide untold benefits for the association for years to come.

Dennis has worked hard over the past six years to identify achievable goals and to put the full force and influence of the organization's membership to work in advocating for legislative initiatives to improve the business climate for realtors throughout the state of Michigan. His achievements include drafting the Land Conservation Plat, which set the standard for land use discussions in Lansing, and writing the Detroit Title Report for Governor John Engler in an effort to help revitalize the thousands of vacant land parcels in the city of Detroit.

However, the workplace is not the only place to which Dennis has spread his involvement and enthusiasm for quality. He has done significant work on behalf of many boards and associations, including Michigan Habitat for Humanity, the People and Land Advisory Board and the Board of Directors for the Employers' Unemployment Compensation Council. His wife, Linda, and children, Brian and Kevin, also deserve credit for providing the love and support so necessary to his professional success and to his dedication to volunteer efforts in the community.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to applaud Dennis Koons for his years of commitment to the Michigan Association of Realtors and to the state of Michigan, both professionally and outside of the office. He has served his profession and his community well, and he will be sorely missed by his friends and coworkers. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dennis and in wishing him the very best in his new position leading the Michigan Bankers Association.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM F. HIZNAY
HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of the citizens of the 17th Congressional District of Ohio, it brings me great pleasure to pay tribute to William F. Hiznay, as he receives the rank of Eagle Scout.

Ryan is a member of Boy Scout Troop #44 in Poland. He is not only an outstanding young man and dedicated Eagle Scout, but he is also a dedicated student at Youngstown State University majoring in Engineering.

I join with the citizens of my district in saluting William F. Hiznay, and I wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

HONORING THE GRAND OPENING
OF THE AS-SIDDIQ INSTITUTE
AND MOSQUE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work of Shaykh Muhammad Hisham Kabbani and recognize the grand opening of the As-Siddiq Institute and Mosque. The Institute will be opened to the public at a ceremony to be held on November 18th in Burton, Michigan.

Shaykh Kabbani has worked tirelessly to build bridges of understanding between Muslims and persons of other faiths. He has endeavored to provide insight into the beauty and peace of Islam. As a nationally recognized spokesperson, Shaykh Kabbani has been interviewed by various news media and has advised the political leadership of our country. He has brought a warmhearted perspective of Islam to thousands of persons who had had no previous exposure to the religion. Shaykh Kabbani commands the respect of elected officials at every level of government. President Bush invited him to the prayer service at the National Cathedral on September 14th where he joined with our nation's leaders and clergy of many faiths in petitioning Allah (swt) to bless the United States.

In keeping with Shaykh Kabbani's commitment to promote mainstream Muslim values and traditional Islamic teachings of religious tolerance, and condemnation of terrorism, he is opening the As-Siddiq Institute and Mosque for the public. The Institute will house an outreach center, research library, adult learning center, community meeting place and center for interfaith cooperation. The center will serve as a resource for both Muslims and non-Muslims alike to learn the tenets of Islam—moderation, tolerance, peace and justice. I am pleased that Shaykh Kabbani chose to locate this center of education and worship in my Congressional district.

Housed in a former Episcopal Church, the building will remain a house of worship with the opening of the Mosque. Many Islamic communities around the world, including those in the republics of the former Soviet Union, have donated artifacts and handwritten Korans to grace the Mosque. The faithful will be able to draw inspiration from these symbols of their faith handed down through the generations.

Stressing the common religious heritage of Muslims, Christians and Jews, Shaykh Kabbani will be joined at the opening ceremony by Cardinal Adam Maida, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit, Rabbi James Michaels of Temple Beth Israel, Reverend George L. Cleaves of St. Christopher's Episcopal Church and many other guests of honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in asking that God continue

to bless Shaykh Muhammad Hisham Kabbani and the As-Siddiq Institute and Mosque as they carry on the work bringing spirituality and dignity to all persons.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500,
DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support of language in the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Conference Report for FY 2002 directing the Department of Justice to fund the building of a jail facility for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. I would like to thank Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member SERRANO for including language in the conference report to address the law enforcement needs of the Choctaws.

It has taken the Tribe over 4 years to reach the point of obtaining funding after the Congress directed the Department of Justice to fund the design phase of the detention facility in the FY 1998 Commerce, Justice, State Conference Report. The Choctaws have encountered many obstacles as they sought to satisfy both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Justice Department through compliance with their varying jurisdictions, regulations, and interpretations of law enforcement for Indian tribes. These delays have resulted in a deterioration of law enforcement, disrespect for the tribal courts and an escalation in the costs of the facility. Further delay will only exacerbate these problems. The Choctaw Tribe is firm in its view that detention is essential to the maintenance of law and order on the Choctaw Reservation. The detention facility currently being used was built in 1973 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a temporary holding facility designed to hold 18 prisoners for up to 72 hours. Today, an average of 33 offenders are being held daily. Due to the lack of space, only the most serious and repeat offenders are incarcerated to serve time. The lack of space has also hindered the courts and law enforcement officials because judges have to rely on "deferred sentencing." Simply put, the current facility is inadequate to meet existing needs, not to mention the projected law enforcement needs of the Tribe and its growing population.

I would also like to point out that two studies performed in 1992 found the facility to be "not fit for human habitation" and "structurally flawed and essentially inoperable." The first study was completed in October 1992 by the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice. The second was completed in December 1992 by the U.S. Public Health Services, Office of Engineering Services, in New York, New York. Tribal funds were used to correct the most egregious life safety code violations and to renovate a small portion of the facility to house more juveniles. Yet with these and other continuing efforts, the current facility still poses a threat to inmates, staff, and the public.

To ensure the Choctaws can exercise fully and fairly its sovereign responsibility to protect

all people and property on its reservation, they have sought funding from the U.S. Department of Justice for construction of a new jail facility to house both adults and juvenile offenders. The conference language will allow the Department of Justice to expedite the allocation of FY 2002 funds to the Choctaws so construction on the new detention facility can begin as soon as possible.

The Mississippi Choctaws have worked tirelessly to preserve the integrity of the Tribe's law enforcement services on the reservation, despite the lack of an appropriate detention facility. I am pleased that my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee have recognized the great need to fund this important project. I look forward to working with the Mississippi Choctaws and the Department of Justice to ensure the Tribe's law enforcement needs are addressed.

RECOGNIZING "BIG DADDY" DON
GARLITS

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an American from Marion County, Florida who embodies the competitive spirit. "Big Daddy" Don Garlits is the undisputed king of World Championship Drag Racing. Just four months shy of his 70th birthday, Garlits broke the 300 mph speed barrier reaffirming his stature as the No. 1 driver in National Hot Rod Association history. He is a true testament to the indomitable American spirit, and with that said Mr. Speaker, I submit to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the highlights of "Big Daddy" Don Garlits' career as excerpted from the Daily Sun newspaper of November 12, 2001.

MARION COUNTY LEGEND VOTED TOP DRIVER
IN NHRA'S FIRST 50 YEARS OF DRAG RACING

After a successful career, most men who turn 69 usually take life a little easier, enjoying an occasional afternoon nap, a leisurely round of golf and maybe a cold beer on the lanai.

But then most men wouldn't dream of strapping into an 8,000 horsepower missile and catapulting themselves down a narrow, quarter-mile strip of asphalt in less than five seconds.

That's because most men are not racers, because racers really never retire. They just wait for the next opportunity to race. Just ask "Big Daddy" Don Garlits.

Garlits, a native of Tampa who now resides in Marion County, is the undisputed king of drag racing. He's won 144 national races, 17 world championships and every major honor that exists in the sport. And he's not finished. In his backyard garage, Don built "Swamp Rat One," the first in a series of 34 all black rail style racecars.

"Swamp Rat One remains today as my favorite race car of all time. It had 750 horsepower and cost me \$1000 to build," Garlits said.

He started racing the car in 1956 and a year later set his first world's record, pushing the car to a top speed of 176.40 mph in 8.79 seconds. In 1958, man and machine won their first national championship.

In 1963, Garlits drove the second generation Swamp Rat to a win at the NHRA Winternationals in Pomona, California. This

victory established Big Daddy as a major player in professional drag racing.

With wife Pat and daughters Gay Lyn and Donna by his side, Garlits dominated the sport for nearly three decades, developing innovative technology, setting speed records and enduring several major crashes.

In the early 1970's, Garlits once again made history. It wasn't another speed record, but rather the design of Swamp Rat 14, the world's first successful rear engine dragster.

"I think that's my legacy, I really do," Garlits explained. "I had so much opposition, everybody was against it. I took the car to Long Beach and the promoter didn't want me to run it. He told me every rear-engine car that ever went down his track crashed and he didn't want Don Garlits getting killed at his race track."

The car went on to carry Big Daddy to another major championship and the rear-engine concept became the standard of the Top Fuel category.

Garlits achieved another of his personal goals in 1984, when he and his family opened the Museum of Drag Racing adjacent to his Marion County home. The sprawling complex on County Road 484 has grown to include an impressive display of nearly 17 race cars in addition to a collection of 70 classic and antique cars.

The complex also includes a race garage where Garlits is painstakingly building the newest and fastest Swamp Rat. He will race in next February at the NHRA Winternationals in Pomona, the site of his first major win.

"At the moment of launch, the motor will deliver 8,000 horsepower—roughly a thousand horsepower per cylinder," Garlits explained. "It's really amazing, considering Swamp Rat One needed all eight cylinders to produce 750 horsepower."

He expects the new state-of-the-art top fuel dragster to reach speeds in excess of 330 miles per hour in about four and a half seconds. Despite the high speeds, Garlits feels this Swamp Rat is the safest ever built.

"The first few generations of cars were just big motors, seats and fuel tanks strapped onto a couple of chassis rails. They didn't have near the safety technology used in today's cars," he explained.

Garlits believes new technology will continue to move forward and future race cars will be much faster and much safer than the current models.

"We are being limited by new rules, not by technology and I agree with that," he said. "Most current drag strips are too short and too narrow to accommodate the kind of speeds that technology is capable of producing. We're just at the tip of the iceberg in terms of what is technologically possible."

Like a scene out of one of the Back to the Future movies, a slight smile crossed Big Daddy's face as he talked about the future. Because he intends to be a part of it. That's how racers think.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber when roll call vote 422 was taken. I want the record to show that had I been present in this chamber I would have voted "nay" on this rollcall vote.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPUTER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2001

HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Computer Security Enhancement and Research Act of 2001. This legislation will address long-term needs in securing the nation's information infrastructure as well as strengthening the security of the non-classified computer systems of federal agencies. The bill establishes a research and development program on computer and network security at the National Institute of Standards and Technology. It also strengthens the Institute's existing responsibilities in developing best computer security practices and standards and in assisting federal agencies to implement effective computer and network security.

Because of September 11th, attention is focused in an unprecedented way on increasing our security against terrorism. Our concerns include protecting critical national infrastructures. Today, security has to mean more than locking doors or guarding buildings and installing metal detectors. In addition to physical security, virtual systems that are vital to the Nation's economy must be protected. Telecommunications and computer technologies are vulnerable to attack from far away by enemies who can remain anonymous, hidden in the vast maze of the Internet. Examples of systems that rely on computer networks include the electric power grid, rail networks, and financial transaction networks. Just as enemies are achieving a sophistication to use the most complex weapons against us, our vital computer networks have become more interconnected and more accessible via the Internet.

The vulnerability of the Internet to computer viruses, denial of service attacks, and defaced web sites is well known. These widely reported events have increased in frequency over time. These attacks disrupt business and government activities sometimes resulting in significant recovery costs. While no catastrophic cyber attack has occurred thus far, Richard Clarke, the President's new cyber-terrorism czar, has said that the government must make cybersecurity a priority or face the possibility of a "digital Pearl Harbor".

While potentially vulnerable computer systems are largely owned and operated by the private sector, the government has an important role in supporting the research and development activities that will provide the tools for protecting information systems. An essential component for ensuring improved information security is a vigorous and creative basic research effort focused on the security of networked information systems. Unfortunately, witnesses at a recent Science Committee hearing indicated that current R&D efforts fall far short of what's required.

Witnesses at the hearing noted the anemic level of funding for research on computer and network security. This lack of funding has resulted in the lack of a critical mass of researchers in this field and a focus on safe, incremental research projects. The witnesses advocated increased and sustained research funding from a federal agency assigned the

role to support such research on a long-term basis. To date, Federal support for computer security research has been directed as defense and intelligence needs. While this work on encryption and defense systems security protocols is absolutely vital, very little has been done on the civilian side of communications security.

The bill I'm introducing explicitly addresses this gap in Federal support for computer security. My bill charges the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) with implementing a substantial program of research support based at institutions of higher education designed to improve the security of networked information systems. This research program is authorized for a 10-year period, growing from \$25 million in the 1st year to \$85 million by the 5th year. Although awards are to universities, the research projects may involve collaborations with for-profit companies that develop information security products.

The bill establishes a flexible management approach for the research program. It is based upon a management style that has been used effectively by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to spur advances in high technology fields. Specifically, management of the research program will rely on program managers who are both knowledgeable about computer security issues and needs and familiar with the research community. These program managers will be responsible for identifying and nurturing talented researchers and for generating innovative research proposals. Although program managers will have considerable freedom in managing their individual research portfolios, each will be reviewed periodically by NIST senior managers and by outside computer security experts. To ensure its relevance and continued need, the overall research program will be reviewed in its 5th year for scientific merit and relevance by the National Academy of Sciences.

An expanded university-based research program will train new graduate students and post-doctoral research assistants, as well as attracting seasoned researchers to the field. The result will be a larger and more vibrant basic research enterprise in computer-related security fields. A separate set of awards will be available to support post-doctoral research fellowships and senior research fellowships both at universities and at NIST. The bill also increases support for on-going, in-house computer security research at NIST.

The Computer Security Enhancement and Research Act of 2001 builds on the long experience of NIST in developing computer security standards and practices by placing new responsibilities on the agency for building up the nation's basic research enterprise in information security. By enlarging and strengthening the research enterprise we can generate the ideas and approaches needed to provide for future cyber security in an insecure world.

HARRY & IKE, THE PARTNERSHIP THAT REMADE THE POSTWAR WORLD—A HISTORY LESSON FOR ALL TO ENJOY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to recommend a new book by Chicago Sun

Times political editor Steve Neal, entitled *Harry & Ike The Partnership That Remade the Postwar World*. Mr. Neal is a trained historian and an experienced political journalist. Mr. Neal's fascinating insight and careful attention to detail bring these two extraordinary figures in American history, Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, to life. I found this book to be a highly readable history of the relationship of two great Americans.

Dr. Henry Kissinger said, "Harry & Ike sheds important new light on a relationship founded on friendship and a similar heritage, bitterly shattered by politics and reknit by mutual respect at the end of their lives. Drawing on their letters, diaries and memoirs and on personal recollections of associates, Neal gives us fascinating insights into these two 'giants that saved the West.'"

Former Senator Bob Dole stated that, "Harry & Ike is a fair, balanced, and compelling study of two great American presidents. Steve Neal brings both men vividly to life and does justice to his subjects."

This is a book that you will find interesting, informative and enjoyable. Read it, Harry & Ike, by Steve Neal. You won't be sorry; you'd be educated.

REGARDING NOBEL LAUREATE DR.
LEE HARTWELL

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Dr. Lee Hartwell, the 2001 Nobel Prize winner in the field of medicine.

Each year the Nobel Prize for Medicine is awarded to those who have made important discoveries within the domain of physiology or medicine with the greatest benefit on mankind. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the 2001 award winner Dr. Lee Hartwell, President and Director of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center located in Washington state. I'm proud that innovative research, like that done by Dr. Hartwell, is being conducted in my home state.

Dr. Lee Hartwell, a pioneering geneticist, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his discoveries concerning control of the cell cycle. For three decades Dr. Hartwell has conducted research on cell division and has identified molecules that regulate cell division. It's this kind of knowledge that is key to understanding how cancer cells mutate and developing approaches to reverse or prevent that mutation.

With an estimated 24,800 new cancer cases in Washington state alone this year, it's clear that many people will benefit from the hard-work and commitment of Dr. Hartwell.

Thank you for this opportunity to recognize Dr. Hartwell. His discoveries have tremendous implications for life saving cancer therapies and will have an impact on cancer patients and their families for generations to come.

IN HONOR OF BEN TRAINA UPON
HIS RETIREMENT FROM 8 YEARS
ON LOMITA CITY COUNCIL

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my constituent and good friend, Ben Traina, who retires this month from the Lomita City Council after years of exceptional service to his community, including two terms as Mayor.

I have known Ben since I first ran for Congress in 1992. Ben was often my host in the City of Lomita, a small town in the true sense of the phrase, nestled in the hustle and bustle of the South Bay of Los Angeles. Ben barely knew me then, but he enthusiastically escorted me to small coffees and community events so that I could meet the residents of his city. We had a great time.

Since then, we have worked closely together on an issue that is a high priority for me. The Lomita Little League is the cornerstone of the Lomita community. Virtually every kid in Lomita plays in the Little League, and the parents are great fans. Baseball is simply what the town does on Saturdays. For years, the League played on otherwise unusable Navy property, but had to renegotiate the agreement annually. The uncertainty was hard on the community. It was reluctant to make investments in vital capital improvements—such as a new clubhouse and functioning restrooms—or making the infield free of bad hops.

Ben and I worked hard together to develop a system that would serve the League's interest better yet comply with Navy regulations on land use. After months of meetings with Navy personnel, Ben and I negotiated a ten-year license agreement, beginning in 1995, under which the League would be able to use the land for its primary mission—playing baseball.

But a problem remained: the League also needed a way to raise money. For years it had been selling Christmas trees on the lot as its primary source of revenue. But the Navy objected to the procedures for selling the trees and for the past several years, those sales were stopped.

Once again, Ben and I launched a months-long process to re-negotiate the terms of the license agreement and convince the Navy that the League should be able to do its fund-raising. With the help of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, H.T. Johnson, I am happy to report that the Traina-Harman partnership has prevailed, and the Christmas tree sale was approved just in time for this year's Christmas season.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss working with Ben in his capacity as an elected official. But I know we will continue to work together to preserve the ability of Lomita kids and families to enjoy the spirit of baseball.

I am proud of Ben's efforts, and I join the citizens of Lomita in thanking him for exceptional service and wishing him well.

BEST PHARMACEUTICALS FOR
CHILDREN ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2887, the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this important measure.

This legislation reauthorizes the pediatric exclusivity provision provided for in the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997, which expires at the end of this calendar year. This legislation reauthorizes the provision through fiscal year 2007.

The bill directs the Secretary of HHS to create an annual list of approved drugs for which: (1) There is an approved or pending new drug application and (2) additional pediatric safety and effectiveness studies are needed. It further instructs the Secretary to award contracts to entities that have the appropriate experience for conducting clinical trials of such drugs.

The legislation also amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to: (1) Eliminate the user fee waiver for pediatric supplements to a human drug application; (2) provide priority status for pediatric supplements; (3) include neonates within the definition of pediatric studies; (4) provide for dissemination of pediatric supplement information; and (5) set forth requirements for the additional six-month exclusivity period for new or already-marketed pediatric drugs. Additionally, it amends title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary to establish the Foundation for Pediatric Research to support research on drugs lacking exclusivity for which pediatric studies are needed.

Finally, the bill directs the Secretary to: (1) Establish an Office of Pediatric Therapeutics within the Office of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, which shall coordinate all FDA pediatric activities; and (2) contract with the Institute of Medicine to review federal regulations, reports, and support for research involving children, with particular attention to issues of compensation, informed consent, and risk/benefits assessments in terms of research versus therapeutic treatment.

Mr. Speaker, the pediatric exclusivity provision that was established in the FDA Modernization Act of 1997 has been overwhelmingly successful in generating clinical studies for the pediatric population in its 5 years of existence. According to the FDA, in the 6 years prior to the enactment of this provision, there were a total of six studies on the pediatric population at the request of the FDA, the 4 years since enactment have seen 197 requests to conduct more than 400 studies.

These studies are an invaluable tool in determining the safety and efficacy of newly approved drugs on the pediatric population. With the large number of drugs being approved each year, it is imperative that we have a working knowledge of the effects these medicines will have on our children's health and well-being. This bill will advance this purpose, and for that I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

ALAN JACKSON MEMORIALIZES
THOSE LOST

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, on September 11th, 2001 our nation suffered a cataclysmic attack of unprecedented proportion. More than 6,000 Americans lost their lives in less than 1 hour's time.

In the two months following that tragic day, our citizens have struggled for ways to accept and deal with such a horrific loss. We have held candlelight vigils, all night prayer groups, talked of memorials and rebuilding. We have launched a major military campaign to seek justice for those victims.

But one young man, whose name is known to many of this body and many of the American people, has found a way to genuinely memorialize those victims and that day in song.

Alan Jackson was born in Newnan, Georgia in 1958. Since that time he has grown into one of the nation's most loved Country Music stars. Some have called him the conscience of Nashville for his actions and the type of music he makes.

On November 7th at the Country Music Awards, Alan sang a song he wrote, which more than any other that I have heard, expressed the wide range of emotions experienced on September 11, 2001. I would like to read those lyrics to you now.

WHERE WERE YOU (WHEN THE WORLD STOPPED
TURNING)

(By Alan Jackson)

Where were you when the world stop turning
on that September day
Were you in the yard with your wife and
children
Or working on some stage in L.A.
Did you stand there in shock at the sight of
that black smoke
Rising against that blue sky
Did you shout out in anger, in fear for your
neighbor
Or did you just sit down and cry
Did you weep for the children who lost their
dear loved ones
And pray for the ones who don't know
Did you rejoice for the people who walked
from the rubble
And sob for the ones left below
Did you burst out in pride for the red, white
and blue
And the heroes who died just doin' what they
do
Did you look up to heaven for some kind of
answer
And look at yourself and what really mat-
ters
I'm just a singer of simple songs
I'm not a real political man
I watch CNN but I'm not sure I could
Tell you the difference in Iraq and Iran
But I know Jesus and I talk to God
And I remember this from when I was young
Faith, hope and love are some good things
He gave us
And the greatest is love
Where were you when the world stop turning
on that September day
Teaching a class full of innocent children
Or driving down some cold interstate
Did you feel guilty 'cause you're a survivor
In a crowded room did you feel alone
Did you call up your mother and tell her you
loved her

Did you dust off that bible at home
Did you open your eyes, hope it never hap-
pened
And you close your eyes and not go to sleep
Did you notice the sunset the first time in
ages
Or speak to some stranger on the street
Did you lay down at night and think of to-
morrow
Go out and buy you a gun
Did you turn off that violent old movie
you're watchin'
And turn on "I Love Lucy" reruns
Did you go to a church and hold hands with
some strangers
Stand in line and give your own blood
Did you just stay home and cling tight to
your family
Thank God you had somebody to love

I would like to take this opportunity to commend and congratulate my former constituent, a great American who has used his gifts as a songwriter and performer to lift the American spirit in this great pursuit for justice. Alan Jackson has crafted a thoughtful memorial to the victims of September 11th and serves as an example of how all Americans can help heal our nation from the wounds we suffered on that tragic day. Thank you Alan, for helping us to remember those we lost and for helping to keep their memory alive.

HONORING DR. THADDEUS
SZEWCZYK FOR HIS 50 YEARS OF
DEDICATED WORK TO THE
CAUSE OF RETROLENTAL
FIBROPLASIA

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Thaddeus Szewczyk of Belleville, Illinois who 50 years ago discovered the cause of retrolental fibroplasia.

During the 1930's, retrolental fibroplasia, a disease causing permanent, total blindness, affected premature babies placed in incubators in hospital nurseries. This disease became rampant in industrialized countries during the 1940's and 1950's, causing blindness in thousands of children. Twenty percent of all newly born premature babies were affected and doctors feared that within a few years, most premature babies born in the United States would be blind. Then, in December, 1951, Dr. Szewczyk, working at Christian Welfare Hospital in East St. Louis, Illinois, suggested that misuse of oxygen was the cause of retrolental fibroplasia and careful control of oxygen might control this disease. His findings were published in prestigious medical journals, including *The American Journal of Ophthalmology*. Because of the massive increase in incubator usage, this discovery prevented a tidal wave of blindness in baby-boomer babies.

Dr. Szewczyk has had a distinguished career and as a result, has received several awards and honors. In 1976, he received the International Leslie-Dana Gold Medal from the St. Louis Society for the Blind. In addition, the National Polish-American organization recognized him for this brilliant, medical discovery. Furthermore, the Illinois House of Representa-

tives recently passed a resolution honoring Dr. Szewczyk for 50 years of dedication and hard work on retrolental fibroplasia.

Dr. Szewczyk was the first of four children born to Stanley and Genevieve Szewczyk. He served as a doctor in the army during World War II, spending many months on the island of Attu and Germany. Dr. Szewczyk has worked as an eye specialist, in partnership with his brother Edward, in Southern Illinois for over 30 years. Today, he and his wife of 57 years, Loretta, reside in Belleville, Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring this extraordinary individual, for his commitment to retrolental fibroplasia and his amazing discovery that saved many children from a life of permanent, total blindness.

UPON INTRODUCTION OF THE
LIFETIME ANNUITY PAYOUT ACT

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, today Representative KAREN THURMAN and I will introduce legislation that takes a key step toward addressing an issue of fundamental importance to our nation's retirees.

Achieving a stable retirement income is a challenge being faced by a growing number of Americans. Today's retirement savings will become retirement spending that will have to last 20, 25, even 30 years or more. Yet America's personal savings rate has declined over the last decade from 5 percent to less than 1 percent. In the meantime, Social Security, the traditional safety net for retirees, will be under significant strain in the decades to come as America's retired population doubles. These challenges underscore the importance of Americans personally managing their retirement savings.

The legislation we are introducing, The Lifetime Annuity Payout (LAP) act, encourages people to use an annuity to provide retirement income. An annuity is a retirement tool that offers a steady stream of income for life—much like Social Security. The proposal calls for annuity payouts to be taxed at capital gains rates instead of ordinary income rates if the owner of an individual annuity elects lifetime payments from his or her contract.

The challenges for retirees are quite real. Actuarial predictions estimate one-fifth of today's 35-year-olds who reach retirement age can expect to live into their 90s. Yet current financial planning models and tax laws often encourage retirees to spend down their assets by the time they reach their 80s. Americans need to receive a substantial portion of their retirement income in a guaranteed stream of income they can never outlive.

Traditional pension plans, where the employers assumed all the investment risks and guaranteed workers lifetime income in retirement, are declining. Defined contribution plans are on the rise, but these plans do not always guarantee retirement income for life. Annuities allow retirees to convert all or a portion of their savings into a steady stream of lifetime retirement income.

That is why The Lifetime Annuity Payout Act is sound public policy. It provides an incentive for people to use an annuity to ensure their

hard-earned savings last throughout retirement, no matter how long they live.

This proposal is an important step in bringing our nation's retirement system in line with 21st century challenges. Like any solid retirement plan, our reform efforts must be comprehensive. They should account for accumulated funds in pensions, IRAs, 401(k)s, and other qualified plans. They need to help retirees manage their savings to last a lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress has already taken great strides to reform America's private pension system. The bill we introduce today complements previous efforts to encourage accumulation in qualified plans. The Lifetime Annuity Payout Act will help Americans manage those accumulated funds to provide for a stable standard of living in retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, on November 13 and 14, 2001, I was unavoidably detained and was not present for rollcall votes 436 through 440. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 436, "yea" on rollcall No. 437, "yea" on rollcall No. 438, "yea" on rollcall No. 439, and "yea" on rollcall No. 440.

VETERANS' MEMORIAL PRESERVATION AND RECOGNITION ACT OF 2001

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to help restore and preserve our nation's treasured veterans' memorials.

The freedom we enjoy in the United States has not just been given to us. Men and women have made great sacrifices, some with their lives, to protect our way of life. We have erected memorials to honor these soldiers, sailors, and aviators and their valiant deeds. Unfortunately many of these expressions of our gratitude don't receive the care they deserve. These memorials may not be as large as those on the National Mall or Arlington National Cemetery but they are just as important. My bill would provide grants to rehabilitate those memorials that have fallen into disrepair. The grants would be distributed from a Veterans' Memorial Restoration Fund that would be administered by the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs. With the additional resources provided by this fund we would be able to revive those veterans' memorials on public lands to their original splendor.

People should know the hallowed ground where departed veterans have been laid to rest. These are the most important memorials, where families go to reflect on the lives of their loved ones who have passed on. This bill would make veterans' cemeteries eligible for supplemental guide signs placed on any federally aided highway.

Also, this bill would make sure that people who willfully desecrate a veterans' memorial on public land could be fined or put in jail, and they would be subject to civil penalties to cover the cost of repairing damages.

Mr. Speaker, as we honor America's men and women in uniform now fighting in Afghanistan to protect our freedom we cannot forget those who have protected us before. We can do this by making sure memorials to their memory do not fall into disrepair. This bill will help to ensure that our veterans are not forgotten.

For the benefit of my colleagues I have attached a fact sheet that outlines the bill.

FACT SHEET: "VETERANS' MEMORIAL PRESERVATION AND RECOGNITION ACT"

"VETERANS' MEMORIAL RESTORATION FUND"

Creates a fund to cover the costs associated with the repairs or restoration of veterans' memorials. These funds are also to cover the costs of continued maintenance and upkeep of veterans' memorials.

The funds made available in this account are to be in addition to other monies designated by the Treasury to be used for repair and maintenance of veterans' memorials.

The funds would be distributed to individuals or entities that are responsible for the upkeep of a veterans' memorial through Federal grants. (The Secretary of Veterans' Affairs would determine the criteria for how the grants are to be awarded.)

(There is not a specified amount of money designated for the fund. The fund would be augmented by donations. Also, money collected as a civil penalty from willful damage to memorials would go into the fund.)

DESECRATION OF VETERANS' MEMORIALS

Persons who willfully damage a veterans' memorial on public property can be imprisoned up to 10 years and fined (the fine amount is not defined in this legislation). If the damage does not exceed \$1000 then the defendant cannot be imprisoned for more than one year.

Whoever willfully damages a memorial will be subject to civil penalties in an amount equal to the cost of repairing the damage.

HIGHWAY SIGNS RELATING TO VETERANS CEMETERIES

A veterans cemetery will be eligible for a supplemental guide sign placed on any highway that receives Federal monies.

TALIBAN'S TREATMENT OF WOMEN

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the Taliban's treatment of women and in support of H. RES. 281. There are no adequate words to describe the atrocities committed by the Taliban against women since 1996.

The Taliban has denied women the right to work or go to school, to laugh, or to speak above a whisper. Women cannot see physicians who aren't female and they can't practice medicine, which effectively denies women the right to healthcare. Women can't wear shoes that click when they walk or wear white socks. And they can't leave their homes without a male relative, even to go to the market to buy food for their starving children. Worse

when women disobey these outrageous edicts they are often brutally and publicly beaten, flogged, stoned or even murdered.

But we do a disservice to the public and to ourselves if we view the treatment of women in Afghanistan as strictly a women's rights issue or a human rights issue. Women's participation in Afghan society is essential to its economic health. When the Taliban forbade women from working outside the home, Afghanistan lost 74% of its schoolteachers, 60% of its university professors, the vast majority of its nurses, 40% of its doctors, half of its university students, and 30% of its government workers. So, it is no surprise that the Afghan economy collapsed as soon as the Taliban took control. As in every country in the world, Afghanistan's very stability depends on the labor and skills of women.

The Afghan culture fomented terrorism because Afghanistan has no economic power—its people are poor and desperate and angry. And tragically, some are channeling that anger at the West. Killing Bin Laden and his Al Qaeda associates may stem the next round of terror, but it will not result in a sustainable peace. Peace is only possible in Afghanistan if its economy, infrastructure and government recover and become strong enough to provide for its people. And women are not peripheral to that recovery effort—they are central.

The Taliban understood that in order to impose a totalitarian regime on Afghanistan, they first had to remove the women. It is imperative that we understand that in order to eliminate that totalitarian regime, we have to restore to women their rightful, and indispensable role in society.

I urge my colleagues to join me in categorically condemning the Taliban's treatment of women, and affirming the importance of women to the reconstruction of Afghanistan by passing H. Res. 281.

AIDS FOUNDATION OF CHICAGO FIVE-YEAR HIV/AIDS HOUSING PLAN

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, while affordable housing is a national problem, it is particularly serious for persons who also face significant health care problems. I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to an important new study and set of recommendations on this issue prepared by the AIDS Foundation of Chicago.

Recognizing the importance of stable housing to the health and well being of people living with HIV/AIDS, the AIDS Foundation of Chicago (AFC) has published the Five-Year Chicago Area HIV/AIDS Housing Plan. The plan is the result of an intensive year-long community planning process that drew on input from more than 50 agencies, 100 AIDS housing professionals, and 500 consumers of AIDS housing services. AIDS Housing of Washington also served as a consultant to the project.

The plan describes HIV/AIDS housing services and unmet needs across the nine-county Chicago metropolitan area. The plan examines how housing services are distributed to people

living with HIV/AIDS who are facing crises or instability in their housing. Finally, the plan offers policy and programmatic recommendations for eliminating the AIDS housing crisis in metropolitan Chicago. The AIDS Foundation of Chicago, together with its many partners in this project, has designed the plan so that it can be used by housing providers as they budget and plan for the future and by philanthropists and government officials working to allocate resources to support stable health and housing. Finally, the plan will be a critical tool in educating a wider audience about the importance of housing to HIV health care and about the crisis in affordable housing that is affecting the Chicago region as a whole.

The Five-Year Chicago Area HIV/AIDS Housing Plan is an updated version of a similar five-year plan that was first published in 1995. That plan, like this year's plan, was the result of an AFC-led collaborative effort by key stakeholders in the Chicago metropolitan area. Many of the strategies mapped out in the original plan were adopted across the region and have led to greater efficiencies in the development and distribution of AIDS housing services, improving housing opportunities for significant numbers of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Unfortunately, despite expanded and improved housing services for people living with HIV/AIDS in the Chicago metropolitan area, the major finding of the new plan is that the need for housing assistance among people with HIV/AIDS continues to outpace available resources. In fact, more than 5,000 individuals with HIV/AIDS in the Chicago metropolitan area are left without access to needed AIDS housing services each year—a factor which contributes to the high rate of homelessness experienced by people living with HIV/AIDS.

As the HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to grow in the United States and affordable housing becomes more and more scarce, Chicago's plan should be used as a model for metropolitan regions facing overlapping crises in HIV/AIDS and housing. Such plans not only map out the particular challenges facing communities struggling with overlapping HIV/AIDS and affordable housing crises, the very processes used to develop such plans help pave the way for the collaborative efforts that are required for implementing the best practices recommended by the plans.

I want to congratulate the AIDS Foundation of Chicago for its leadership in preparing the five-year plan and for its continued commitment to addressing the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Established in 1985 to provide central leadership in the fight against the epidemic, the AIDS Foundation of Chicago is an invaluable resource to our community and to the nation. It promotes sound HIV/AIDS public policy, funds HIV/AIDS prevention and care projects, and, through its 135-member Service Providers Council, helps to coordinate the delivery of essential HIV/AIDS services. As an advocate and by empowering individuals living with HIV/AIDS to participate in public policy debates, it provides an important voice that we should listen to carefully.

FIVE-YEAR CHICAGO AREA HIV/AIDS HOUSING PLAN—NOVEMBER 2001

Recognizing the importance of housing stability for the health and well being of people with HIV/AIDS, the AIDS Foundation of Chicago (AFC) has published the Five-Year Chicago Area HIV/AIDS Housing Plan. The plan,

which is the result of an intensive and year-long community planning process, describes HIV/AIDS housing services and unmet needs across the nine-county Chicago metropolitan area. In addition, the plan examines the distribution of services responding to the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS, and offers a series of recommendations aimed at eliminating the AIDS housing crisis in metropolitan Chicago, through targeted service expansion and policy reforms.

The plan's Ad-Hoc Steering Committee and the Housing Committee of AFC's Service Providers Council were instrumental in the creation of the plan, providing critical information, direction, and oversight to the community planning process. For the plan's data analysis and recommendations, AFC drew on input from more than 50 agencies, 100 AIDS housing professionals, and 500 consumers of AIDS housing services. AFC commissioned AIDS Housing of Washington, a national AIDS housing consulting agency, to serve as a consultant to the process.

In 1995, AFC conducted the region's first AIDS housing planning process and published the Chicago EMA Five-Year HIV/AIDS Housing Plan. Recommendations from the 1995 plan led to greater efficiencies in the distribution and development of AIDS housing services, which ultimately resulted in greater numbers of people being served. The 2001 plan updates the housing inventory and needs assessment from the previous plan, measures the progress made in AIDS housing services since 1995, and presents emerging trends in the provision of HIV/AIDS housing services.

Among the most important findings described in the 2001 plan is the growing, unmet need for housing assistance among people with HIV/AIDS in metropolitan Chicago. The report shows that, despite steady gains in the availability of AIDS housing services, the need for assistance continues to outpace available resources, leaving more than 5,000 individuals with HIV/AIDS homeless or at risk of homelessness each year. Lack of safe and affordable housing has dire consequences for people with HIV/AIDS, whose survival can depend, quite literally, on having a stable place to live. Stable housing promotes adherence to complex HIV medication regimens that often have special dietary requirements and can induce debilitating side effects. People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness are more likely to fall out of regular medical care and experience greater difficulties adhering to their medication regimens. For those disabled by AIDS, the hardships of living on the streets or in substandard housing puts tremendous strain on already severely compromised immune systems.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE AIDS HOUSING CRISIS

The Five-Year Chicago Area HIV/AIDS Housing Plan documents several factors contributing to the AIDS housing crisis in metropolitan Chicago:

More people are living with HIV/AIDS than ever before. A steady number of people become newly infected with HIV each year, and the number of AIDS-related deaths has declined as a result of more effective medications. This much applauded trend means that greater numbers of people are in need of housing and other support services, for longer periods of time.

Housing instability is directly related to a person's struggle to maintain a living wage. For many individuals, HIV/AIDS affects their ability to work and keep steady income. For others, poverty and other health problems force them into homelessness or put them dangerously at risk of evictions or foreclosures. Among people with HIV/AIDS

surveyed for the plan, more than half reported incomes below the federal poverty level and over one-third reported being homeless at some point in their lives. Participants of AFC's survey and other local surveys report insufficient income as a leading contributor to housing instability.

The region's affordable housing crisis contributes to housing instability among people with HIV/AIDS. Studies show that there are 245,000 low-income renters and 115,000 low-cost rental units in the Chicago area, leaving two low-income renters for every unit of affordable housing. Rents in the Chicago area are rising faster than the national average, and demolitions and redevelopment projects are depleting the region's stock of affordable housing, including thousands of government-subsided housing units.

Government funding for AIDS housing assistance and services has not kept pace with community needs. Unless extended, state and federal subsidized housing programs expiring in the next five years will leave thousands of previously affordable apartments subject to market-rate rents. In addition, decreased federal funding for subsidized housing vouchers, more commonly known as Section 8, has so severely restricted the program that prospective aid recipients are turned away or told to wait several years in order to enroll.

LESSONS FOR PLANNERS AND PROVIDERS OF AIDS HOUSING SERVICES

The plan draws on input from people with HIV/AIDS, AIDS advocates, and service providers to assess the effectiveness of the AIDS housing service system in metropolitan Chicago. The following are recommended strategies for improvements:

Expand AIDS housing and support services across the region for men and women who are poor, chemically dependent, mentally ill, or recently released from correctional facilities. In its analysis, the plan identifies trends among new cases of HIV/AIDS that signal emerging issues for the AIDS housing service system. In particular, the plan found that the system is ill prepared to serve clients with chemical dependency, mental illness, and histories of incarceration. In addition, a disproportionate number of women, people of color, and people living in poverty are affected by HIV/AIDS. These demographic trends are resulting in service gaps along the housing continuum of care, and require additional resources to address them. The plan's consumer survey and other local surveys provide crucial guidance in designing services appropriate to meet clients' needs.

Expand services in areas of high need to combat geographic disparities that persist in the availability of AIDS housing services. The most dramatic increases in numbers of new AIDS housing units since 1995 have taken place on the south and west sides of Chicago and in DuPage, Lake, and Will counties, where no AIDS-specific housing services existed previously. However, geographic disparities among certain types of housing services still exist.

Make an ongoing commitment to community planning and assessment to inform the use of scarce AIDS housing resources. Service providers and other stakeholders identified a lack of ongoing planning across the AIDS housing service system. They recommend that coordination of AIDS housing services across funding streams be increased to avoid limiting potential innovations and efficiencies in the provision of client services. Cross-collaboration between services funded by the Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA), the Ryan White CARE Act, and other sources was specifically identified as crucial to maximize available AIDS housing resources. Increased collaboration between AIDS service providers

and correctional health, public aid, and substance abuse treatment providers was also identified as a pressing need.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS

The plan calls on federal, state, and local lawmakers to expand government support for AIDS housing services. In particular, the plan calls for increased funding for: State and federal short-term rental assistance programs designed to promote housing stability by assisting individuals to meet a short-term financial crisis, such as unmet healthcare, utility, housing-related costs, or temporary job displacement; Federal transitional housing services for those who have been recently released from correctional institutions, hospitals, and treatment facilities; Long-term subsidized permanent housing with off-site supportive services for those capable of living independently, but on fixed incomes; Local, state, and federal programs designed to stimulate development of affordable housing and auxiliary support services.

HOW TO ACCESS AND USE THE PLAN

AFC and members of its Housing Committee will use the plan to advocate for increased public and private spending on housing services and expanded community involvement in the planning and organization of AIDS housing services. AFC and Housing Committee members will pursue strategies to implement each of the plan's recommendations and will carefully monitor and assess progress meeting these goals.

The plan is a rich resource of information for service providers, policymakers, and service planners about the need for and availability of AIDS housing services. Extensive feedback from HIV-positive people on service needs and preferences provides an especially important perspective for AIDS service providers. The plan is an excellent resource for policymakers and students about the continuum of housing services established to respond to the needs of people with HIV/AIDS.

The plan is available for download at AFC's website: www.aidschicago.org. Sections of the plan are also available separately. To receive a printed version of the plan, contact AFC Housing Manager Norma Samame at 312-922-2322 ext. 504 or at nsamame@aidshicago.org.

ABOUT THE AIDS FOUNDATION OF CHICAGO

Established in 1985 to provide central leadership in the fight against the epidemic, the AIDS Foundation of Chicago promotes sound HIV/AIDS public policy, funds HIV/AIDS prevention and care projects, and, through its 135-member Service Providers Council, helps to coordinate the delivery of essential HIV/AIDS services.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT MEN AND WOMEN OF UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE HAVE DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB OF DELIVERING THE MAIL DURING THIS TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 257 and to honor the outstanding service provided by the men and women of the United States Postal Service since the terrorist attacks of September 11. I wish to express special appreciation for all

postal workers and their dedication to the mission of the Postal Service during this time of national crisis. Even as our homeland was besieged by terrorist attacks and devastating tragedy the United States mail service continued.

United States Postal Service workers are the unsung heroes of this nation. Come rain, snow, sleet, and now the threat of anthrax exposure our mail continues to be delivered with minimal interruption. Two postal workers have given their lives, four workers have contracted inhalation anthrax, and another three have contracted cutaneous anthrax and still our U.S. mail delivery continues. Who would have ever thought that these conscientious postal workers who were committed to doing their jobs would be front line warriors in this war against terrorism?

It is our duty in the Congress to ensure the safety and well being of these courageous and patriotic postal workers, just as we ensure the safety and well being of other federal employees.

As a nation we must salute the fine work of our postal workers and not take for granted their commitment to the mission of our United States Postal Service.

NORTHERN BORDER SECURITY

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, today I join a number of my colleagues in urging President Bush to address the severe shortage of inspectors along the Northern Border. This shortage is detrimental to individuals and businesses that operate across the border, and leaves our nation vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

The Northern Border is currently not secure. There are too many understaffed and unmanned points of entry to maintain security. While there are 128 points of entry along the Northern Border, only 64 are staffed 24 hours a day. When unmanned, many are "secured" simply by placing cones or signs in the road. That is hardly an adequate deterrent.

Although the Northern Border accounts for a little more than 40 percent of the points of entry into the United States, only 14 percent of Customs agents are currently assigned there. Clearly we need to increase the number of Customs agents and deploy significantly more resources on the U.S./Canadian Border.

While I am very concerned about security, I also know the impact that unmanned border crossings are having on business. Closed crossing points mean that trucks have to travel far out of their way to cross. The reduced numbers of open points of entry means longer lines, inconveniencing those crossing for business or pleasure.

I will be supporting an effort by Representative OBEY to add \$145 million to the Defense Appropriations/Supplemental bill to fulfill the U.S. Customs Service's emergency request for an additional 800 border security guards in the wake of the September 11 tragedy. It is unconscionable that we would not meet this need to ensure security along the Northern Border and provide Americans with the service they need to be able to conduct cross-border business and visits.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the FY 02 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Conference Report. As chairman of the House Science Committee, I have jurisdiction over authorizing many pieces of this bill, including National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Technology Administration.

All in all, this is a solid bill and I want to thank Chairman WOLF, Ranking Member SERRANO and their staff for their hard work and willingness to work with me and my staff.

I am particularly pleased with the level of funding provided for environmental conservation and education programs within NOAA. I am also pleased that this bill funds the Advanced Technology Program at NIST. That program is especially important today, in these difficult economic times, when the private sector is less willing to invest in new technology.

I am disappointed, though, that this bill doesn't more closely reflect the funding provided for some programs in the original House mark. For example, there are several programs at NIST that improve computer security and the protection of our nation's critical infrastructure that are especially important today as our nation faces the threat of terrorism. But while those programs were funded in the House bill, they have been cut in this one.

This bill provides \$3.25 billion for NOAA, which is about \$200 million more than last year and about \$200 million above the President's request. A total of nearly \$440 million of that goes for the Ocean, Coastal and Waterway Conservation Programs. These funds are critical because, today, our nation's coasts are more important, and yet they are more threatened than ever before.

One area of major concern for the Science Committee is climate change. I am pleased this bill provides \$150 million for climate change research and activities, including nearly \$8 million for the ARGO project. The ARGO float project is an international effort to provide researchers with critical information and lead to the better understanding of the role of oceans in climate. It also includes \$70 million as NOAA's contribution to the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

The bill provides \$15 million desperately needed for critical computer upgrades at NOAA and new supercomputer capabilities for the National Weather Service and for climate research. The bill also provides full funding for the new polar satellite program (NPOESS). These efforts will give our scientists and weather forecasters the tools to improve predictions and forecasts, which have a tremendous impact on our nation's economy and future.

And finally, I'd like to say a word about improving education, one of my main goals since becoming chairman. I want to thank Mr. WOLF and Mr. SERRANO for fully funding the many important education and outreach programs in

NOAA. Specifically, the bill fully funds the Sea Grant program, which links world-class university research with outreach and extension efforts and puts science to practical use. I am encouraged by the Committee's continued support of the JASON project that brings marine science right to our nation's classrooms through real-time computer connections.

This bill is a good bill. It's a product of hard and dedicated work, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I look forward to continuing to work with the Chairman and Ranking member of the appropriations subcommittee to make sure that all the agencies in this bill continue their work on behalf of the American people.

RESERVISTS EDUCATION
PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3240, the Reservists Education Protection Act.

Up to 10,000 of the 50,000 reservists recently called to active duty by President Bush as a result of the September 11th attacks against the United States would lose educational assistance entitlement if they are forced to disenroll from school.

In order to ensure that these reservists do not lose their education assistance entitlement, H.R. 3240 restores VA education benefits to veterans in reserve components who are using the Montgomery GI Bill earned by prior active duty. In addition, regular active duty servicemembers and veteran reservists who are transferred to a new duty station or assignment will also be covered under H.R. 3240.

This bill will allow the servicemember to regain time to attend school by adding their mobilized tour of duty, plus four months, to the 10 years that they already have to use their MGIB benefit.

I am an original cosponsor of this important legislation, which is similar to relief that Congress provided to servicemembers during the Persian Gulf War. I believe that Congress should again provide relief for the men and women who have been mobilized to help defend our country and ensure that these reservists are allowed to take full advantage of their education benefits.

This week has been dedicated to honoring our nation's veterans of past wars. Today, with those veterans in our minds and hearts, let us also honor the mobilized reservists who this very instant are fighting here and abroad to defend liberty and freedom by passing H.R. 3240.

KOFI ANNAN AND UNITED NA-
TIONS ARE STAINED WITH
BLOOD

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, now I think I've just about seen and heard everything: Kofi

Annan and the United Nations being announced as joint recipients of this year's Nobel Peace Prize. I'm not saying there wasn't a time in the UN's history when it wasn't deserved. What I'm saying is I don't believe it's deserved right now. Instead, I believe that to award the UN and Kofi Annan now amounts to an insult to the millions that have died at the hands of the United Nations in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, Kofi Annan and the United Nations are stained with the blood of millions of dead people.

Let me tell you about some of their recent failures.

Let me start with their greatest failure—Rwanda. The 1994 Rwandan genocide must amount to one of the greatest humanitarian failures of any generation. Kofi Annan was the Director of UN Peacekeeping based in New York and was personally responsible for the UN Peace Keeping force in Rwanda. The now famous informant Jean Pierre had warned Dallaire and the UN leadership of the coming mass slaughter but his information was cavalierly dismissed. Tragically, as had been predicted, Rwanda exploded into an orgy of violence the likes of which the last century had never seen. At the end of 100 days an estimated 1,000,000 Rwandan men, women, and children had been bludgeoned, macheted, and axed to death. The daily death rate was five times that of the Nazi industrial death camps. Instead of reinforcing the UN contingent in Kigali, the UN actually ordered the withdrawal of their troops. It was then that the killing in Kigali exploded. Of course, the US bears much of the blame for the UN's inaction.

And now the much-celebrated International Tribunal for Rwanda has become yet another UN bureaucratic disaster. Repeated UN investigations have found widespread mismanagement, wastage, incompetence, and corruption. The Tribunal has prosecuted a fraction of the Rwandan genocide suspects it holds in custody. It has even been criticized by its own Appeal Court of prosecutorial incompetence and failing to observe elementary due process considerations. Sadly, the Tribunal, which should have brought justice to the region, has instead become another multi-million dollar UN boondoggle. Srebrenica, a name now associated with one of the worst crimes in Europe since WWII or as Judge Riad of the ICTY described it, “. . . a place where thousands of men were executed, hundreds buried alive, men and women mutilated and slaughtered, children killed before their mother's eyes, and a grandfather was forced to eat the liver of his own grandson.” These are truly scenes from hell written on the darkest pages of human history. The UN created a safe haven in Srebrenica and encouraged civilians to enter en masse so as to be under UN military protection. Only one condition applied—entry into the UN safe haven required Muslim fighters to surrender their weapons. This they did, hoping that if ever the need arose they would get them back. They were to be sorely disappointed on that score.

When it became apparent that General Mladic was separating the men from the women and then killing them in the nearby fields, the Dutch UN troops began pleading for UN military support. But, just like Rwanda, the UN leadership once again became paralyzed and failed. They dithered over air strikes, they refused to send in troops to help the beleaguered Dutch and in the end, just as with

Rwanda, the UN withdrew their troops. This permitted General Mladic to remove an estimated 5,000–8,000 Muslims from in and around the UN compound in Potocari and slaughter them.

To this day the United Nations and no UN official has ever been held criminally or civilly liable, let alone even publicly admonished, for their massive failures in Srebrenica. All the families of the thousands of victims can do now is pick up the pieces of their broken families and attempt to restart their lives.

Mr. Speaker, sadly there is more.

East Timor. In late August 1999, the UN and now Secretary General Annan, called for elections on the small island country of East Timor despite disturbing evidence that hard line elements in the Indonesian military were preparing to cause wide spread public disorder so as to disrupt the elections. The UN failed to provide adequate protection for the civilian population. Dili was burnt to the ground and East Timor was engulfed in violence. After weeks of killing and millions of dollars of damage, the Australian government sent in ground troops to restore order to East Timor; but by then, it was too late to save East Timor from UN bungling.

Sierra Leone. So bad was the UN's conduct in Sierra Leone in June 2000 that their long time supporter and friend, Medicins Sans Frontieres, felt compelled to speak out and complain. MSF complained bitterly that the UN troops fled a RUF attack on the Sierra Leonean town of Kabala.

In so doing MSF said that the UN had failed its mandate to protect civilian populations, many of whom were sick women and malnourished children in the MSF hospital.

Cambodia. There is now mounting evidence that UN Peacekeeping troops actually caused an explosion of AIDS in Cambodia in 1992. In January of this year Richard Holbrooke, the then US Ambassador to the UN, launched an unprecedented attack upon the UN during his last UTN address saying “. . . it would be the cruelest of ironies if people who had come to end war . . . were spreading the most deadly of diseases . . . it will kill more people and undermine more societies than even the most critical conflicts we discuss here.” And despite Ambassador Holbrooke's warnings there are concerns that right now in East Timor UN staff could be causing yet another AIDS epidemic. Some things just never seem to change.

Mr. Speaker, let me put it squarely on the record. I believe in the UN. I believe that our country should support the UN. But I do not think that we should blindly lend our support in the face of massive negligence.

I think answers to these questions beg to be asked:

After such repeated UN failures to act upon knowledge of impending humanitarian disasters, what forgiveness?

After such repeated UN failures to discharge their sacred duties, what accountability?

After such ongoing complicity by the UN in repeated slaughters, what punishment?

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARON P. HILL

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. HILL of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on October 16, 2001, due to a momentary failure of

the House bells system, I missed one vote on the House floor.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on roll call vote 393 to pass H.R. 2217, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

HATE CRIMES IN AMERICA

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to out against hate crimes. Following the events of September 11, there has been a sharp increase in hate crimes against Muslim and Arab Americans across the country. Some reports indicate that as many as 400 incidents have occurred in the past two months, six of which have resulted in death. This exponential increase in bias based violence is deplorable.

In my home state of Michigan, there have been numerous hate based incidents including assaults, vandalism, threats, harassment and discrimination. Michigan is home to thousands of Muslim and Arab Americans who have proven to be great assets to their respective communities and to the state. I am disheartened that any of my fellow Michigan citizens have been wrongly associated with the acts of a few criminals.

Mr. Speaker, while we as a nation consider the possibility of further terrorist attacks, it is imperative that we not forget that fear and violence exists right in our local communities. We must not ignore the fact that citizens in our communities are being targeted because of their faith or appearance. Hate is not an American value.

I recall President Harry S. Truman who said "Intense feelings often obscure the truth." We cannot allow the horrible events of September 11 to do so.

RETIREMENT SECURITY ADVICE ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2001

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2269, the "Retirement Security Advice Act of 2001," as reported by the Committees on Education and the Workforce and Ways and Means.

Before explaining the reasons for my opposition, I want to first commend the Committees for recognizing the need for better education, professional investment advice and financial choice for tens of millions of our citizens who now participate directly in our financial markets—in unprecedented numbers—through their pension plans.

Nevertheless, I must oppose the bill in its present form because it would remove and reduce fundamental anti-conflicts of interest protections in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the Internal

Revenue Code of 1986. This bill would expose pension plan participants to the same conflicts of interest, and potential for abuse, that investors are facing elsewhere in the securities markets. The dot.com speculative bubble, fueled largely by the recommendations of firms with multiple conflicts of interest, enticed millions of normally cautious and conservative investors—as well as pension plan participants—to roll the dice with their investments and retirement savings and come out losers.

We know now that this boom was based in considerable part on egregious and sometimes biased accounting irregularities, phony financial statements, and self-interested recommendations from investment banking and other financial services firms. The full magnitude of the violations of law and trust by investment professionals will not be known until the Securities and Exchange Commission completes the many investigations now underway, private litigation is completed, and Congress continues its oversight of industry excesses and regulatory breakdowns. But this much is known now—investors have seen trillions of dollars in savings vaporize. In human terms, the toll is immeasurable—retirements postponed, vacations cancelled, and weddings and educations delayed.

By lowering the anti-conflict of interest safeguards in current law that have protected employees and retirees since 1974, I am afraid that H.R. 2269 may well open the door to similar problems for pension plan participant. ERISA has proved remarkably effective in protecting pension benefits for America's private sector employees as well as the integrity of privately managed benefit plans. This is particularly true for "defined benefit plans" that were the norm in 1974. Since then, particularly in recent years, there has been a dramatic shift toward "defined contribution" plans in which workers and their employers contribute to individual accounts, and within a range determined by the pension plan sponsor, choose how to invest that money.

An estimated 42 million employees now participate in defined contribution plans. This means the employees, not the employer, assume a high degree of responsibility for managing their funds. Retirement aspirations and plans depend largely on the prudence and wisdom of their investment decisions. Too often, individual plan participants do not fully understand the investment risks and rely heavily on others for advice, often to their financial detriment. The decline and volatility of the stock market, particularly the precipitous decline in the technology sector, has eroded the value of even the most professionally managed mutual funds. And everyone with a 401(k) retirement account, as well as Federal employees participating in the common stock fund of the Thrift Savings Plan, have seen the value of their accounts plummet by as much as 25 per cent or even more.

H.R. 2269 is intended to address the real need of employees and workers for better investment advice and services. Unfortunately, the bill goes too far in attempting to accomplish this goal. By weakening ERISA's safeguards against conflicts of interest, this bill would remove some of the oldest, most effective and prophylactic protections ever enacted by Congress to protect employees and their retirement savings. H.R. 2269 would allow benefit plans to contract with one firm to both manage participant's investment funds and to

provide those same participants with personalized investment advice. In other words, it would permit conflicted investment advice—which is now prohibited by ERISA—and substitute a disclosure regime, similar to the Federal securities laws.

I find this feature of the bill very troublesome. Disclosure is inadequate. The Financial Services Committee held numerous hearings earlier this year on the shortcomings of disclosure as an investor protection device in the area of financial analysts. Regrettably, as even the SEC and many industry leaders have concluded, disclosure is more often used to conceal or obfuscate the existence of conflicts rather than to alert or forewarn consumers. In June, the Committee began examining the very important question of whether investors are receiving unbiased research from securities analysts employed by full service investment banking firms. We learned that investors have become victims of recommendations of analysts who have apparent and direct conflicts of interest relating to their investment advice.

While apparently permitted by the SEC and the securities laws, boilerplate and tedious disclosures concerning conflicts leave investors often unaware of the various economic and strategic interests that the investment bank and the analyst have that can fundamentally undermine the integrity and quality of analysts' research. (The disclosure of these conflicts is often general, inconspicuous and even unintelligible. In addition, current conflict disclosure rules do not even reach analysts touting various stocks on CNBC or CNN.)

Recognizing the magnitude of the problem, as well as the inadequacies of the current disclosure framework, several major investment banking firms acted aggressively to protect investors as well as attempt to restore the confidence of their customers in the quality and objectivity of their financial analysis. For example, Merrill Lynch and Credit Suisse First Boston banned their analysts from owning stock in companies they cover. And Prudential Securities actually exited the investment banking business and is using its lack of conflicts as a marketing tool to attract retail brokerage business.

In my view, disclosure requirements, although positive, are still woefully inadequate to confront the systemic conflicts of analysts that necessarily taint advice, skew the market and ultimately harm investors. I continue to believe SEC rulemaking and direct SEC regulation is required to protect investors from serious conflicts of interest. And I am disappointed that new SEC Chairman Pitt, speaking to a securities industry trade association last week, said "I don't think there is any inherent need for a prohibition against an analyst owning stock" and then expressed his "confidence that Wall Street firms will come up with solutions that are in the best interests of investors."

I don't think Wall Street firms are the best protectors of investors or other consumers or pension plan participants. History—recent history, not ancient history—teaches us otherwise.

I agree with the premise of H.R. 2269 that investors, including employees participating in defined contribution plans, need better information, investment advice and alternatives. But I believe they need them from objective,

qualified and independent sources. Fortunately, it is already available in the marketplace without opening a Pandora's box to serious conflicts of interest by eroding ERISA's prohibited transactions safeguards. And there has been no showing to the contrary—there is a highly competitive and diverse market providing independent services to pension plan sponsors and participants.

I do not question the motives of the many financial services firms that are interested in providing additional levels of service to pension plan participants and, therefore, support H.R. 2269. I only question why they support this radical approach when it is possible to develop a more measured approach that will continue important existing protections for plan participants and avoid some of the very serious conflict issues that are undermining the reputation of many financial services firms, angering customers and attracting the attention of regulators and policymakers.

An alternative will be offered during this debate that will attempt to achieve a better balance of several important policy goals—more information and choice for plan participants from independent and professional sources and preservation of essential existing protections against conflicts of interest. I should note that this is the approach favored by groups that actually serve and represent workers and plan participants—AARP, AFL-CIO, Consumer Federation and the Pension Rights Center.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LEE HARTWELL

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Lee Hartwell, president and director of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, Washington. On October 8, 2001, Dr. Hartwell was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

Dr. Hartwell is a pioneer in the biomedical research community and Washington State is proud to have his leadership. Thirty years of diligent research to understand cell division and the cell cycle has led to this significant accomplishment. Dr. Hartwell's work now forms the basis of our understanding on how cells divide and of the molecular basis of cancer.

I am confident that his findings will result in more effective cancer treatments and eventually save lives. His accomplishments in this area remind us in Congress that federal support for basic biomedical research must remain on the forefront of our National agenda.

We have always known Dr. Hartwell to be a leader for the biomedical research community in the Pacific Northwest. Now, the world knows what a true visionary we have in our state.

ATTORNEY FEE PAYMENT SYSTEM
IMPROVEMENT ACT 2001

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with Congressman CLAY SHAW,

the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Social Security, to introduce legislation regarding the fees owed to attorneys who represent disability claimants before the Social Security Administration (SSA). Our Subcommittee has held a number of hearings on the attorney fee process and this bill would make several needed changes to this system that would improve the attorney payment system and thereby expand access to professional representation among disability claimants.

Under current law, when an attorney successfully represents a Social Security disability claimant and that claimant is entitled to past-due benefits, SSA retains a portion of those past-due benefits in order to pay the attorney for the services he or she provided. Specifically, SSA withholds and pays directly to the attorney 25 percent of past-due benefits, not to exceed a cap of \$4,000. (Under an alternative procedure, SSA approves a fee for which an attorney submits a petition detailing the specific charges, but in such cases the fee that is paid directly to the attorney by SSA out of past-due benefits cannot exceed the lesser of 25 percent of the past-due benefits or \$4,000.) This system of direct-payment, which is only available to attorneys representing applicants for Social Security disability insurance benefits, helps to promote access to representation by assuring that attorneys receive payment for their services while protecting beneficiaries by capping allowed fees.

Professional representation is a valuable—and indeed vital—service. The disability determination process is complex. Claimants without professional legal representation appear to be far less likely to receive the benefits to which they are entitled. For example, in 2000, 63.6 percent of claimants represented by an attorney, but only 40.1 percent of those without one, were awarded benefits at the hearing level.

This legislation makes three important changes to the attorney-fee system:

It raises the cap on the allowed fee to \$5,200. Although SSA has regulatory authority to increase the \$4,000 cap, it has failed to exercise this authority and delayed raising the cap for too long. This legislation would statutorily adjust the cap for inflation since 1991.

It extends the direct-payment system to attorneys representing claimants for Supplemental Security Income. Without direct fee payment, SSI claimants are often unable to obtain needed legal representation, as there is no way for attorneys to be assured of payment for their services. Such claimants are often particularly in need of professional assistance, as they have no other sources of income to fall back on should their claim for disability be wrongly denied.

It caps the processing fee deducted from the attorney's payment at \$100. Since the adoption of the processing fee in the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-170), our Subcommittee has conducted two hearings on the long delays involved in paying attorney fees. We have had some success in speeding up payment, but there remains much room for improvement. It is only fair to cap the processing fee if SSA cannot assure timely payment of fees. Hopefully, this cap, in combination with the other provisions of the bill, will also mitigate the loss of experienced representatives from the disability bar, who have been forced to close their practices as a result of delays in fee pay-

ments and the imposition of the processing fee.

In closing, I look forward to working with Chairman SHAW on this piece of legislation in the same bipartisan manner that characterized our successful efforts on the Work Incentives Improvement Act, the repeal of the retirement earnings test, and our ongoing efforts to protect the security and privacy of Social Security numbers. With this sort of collaboration, I am certain that we can pass this bill as well, thereby improving the fairness of the attorney-fee payment system and, more importantly, ensuring that disability claimants have qualified and reliable attorneys to whom they can turn for assistance.

TRIBUTE TO RIVERSIDE-BROOKFIELD AND JOLIET CATHOLIC
HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAMS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the remarkable young men of Riverside-Brookfield and Joliet Catholic high school football teams, who faced off during the Class 5A quarterfinal for one of the most exciting games of the season.

Before a standing room only crowd, Joliet Catholic scored on each of its five first half possessions, scoring 35 points on 47 running plays and one pass. Riverside-Brookfield marched down the field twice in a combined 34 seconds before going into halftime. Late in the fourth quarter, Joliet Catholic went up 56-44 with 2:07 left in regulation; however, Riverside-Brookfield answered with a 30-yard touchdown pass with just 51 seconds remaining. After recovering an onside kick at Catholic's 47-yard line, Riverside-Brookfield was stopped first up the middle and then with a broken pass in the end zone.

The quarterfinal showcased two of the top talents in Illinois, Tim Brasic and J.R. Zwierzynski. Orchestrating Riverside-Brookfield's five receiver offensive set, Brasic completed 24-of-48 passes for a playoff record of 571 yards and 7 touchdowns. Brasic's record-breaking season included 4,622 passing yards and 485 attempts, 58 touchdowns and 700 yards rushing. Brasic's performance earned him a spot on the 2001 All-Chicago Area team, and Player of the Year honors. Brasic's career honors include 7,888 passing yards, 953 attempts, and 87 touchdowns.

On the opposite side of the field, J.R. Zwierzynski of Joliet Catholic rushed for 312 yards and five touchdowns on 43 carries. Leading the two time defending state champion Hilltoppers, one of the most consistently dominating teams in Illinois winning 38 out of their last 39 games, Zwierzynski is the lone repeat selection from last year's All-Chicago Area football team.

Riverside-Brookfield and Joliet Catholic, and their leaders Tim Brasic and J.R. Zwierzynski demonstrated talent and sportsmanship in their quarterfinal match up and throughout the 2001 season. I whole-heartedly congratulate the teams, coaching staff, and schools and wish them all the best in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ATTORNEY
FEE PAYMENT SYSTEM IM-
PROVEMENT ACT OF 2001

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that, if enacted, would update and improve the fee payment system to attorneys who represent Social Security Disability Insurance claimants as well as Supplemental Security Income claimants.

As many of you know, filing for Social Security benefits—especially disability benefits—is so complicated that many claimants must hire attorneys to guide them through the process.

Attorneys who represent Social Security claimants may choose to receive their fees directly from the Social Security Administration. Under this option, the agency deducts the fee from the claimant's past-due benefits and forwards it to the attorney. Prior to last year, taxpayers picked up the tab for the agency's costs of processing, withholding, and forwarding this fee to the attorney.

The Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act changed that. Many people on both sides of the aisle agreed that having lawyers—not taxpayers—pay for Social Security's processing of their paychecks was the right thing to do. The law also required the General Accounting Office to examine a number of issues relating to the agency's processing of attorney fees.

In a hearing held in May of this year, the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security examined the current state of service delivery to claimants and their representatives, the findings of the GAO study about the costs of administering the attorney fee, the feasibility and advisability of two types of fee assessments, the potential for assessments to reduce applicants' access to representation, the feasibility of linking fee assessments to the timeliness of payment to attorneys, and the advisability of extending attorney fee disbursement to the Supplemental Security Income program.

During the hearing, the Subcommittee learned that despite improvement in the timeliness of the Social Security Administration's processing of attorney fees, there are a number of viable process improvements that can be implemented to ensure the best possible service delivery to claimants and their attorneys. That is why, I, along with Ranking Member MATSUI, are introducing the Attorney Fee Payment System Improvement Act of 2001.

This legislation improves the attorney fee payment process in a number of ways. First, it would increase the current fee cap (which limits fees under fee agreements to 25 percent of past-due benefits or \$4,000) from \$4,000 to \$5,200. The new cap increase represents the first time the cap has been raised in ten years.

Second, the 6.3 percent assessment on an attorney's approved fee will be subject to a cap of \$100 to help ensure enough attorneys remain available to represent claimants before the Social Security Administration.

Third, the bill would improve Supplemental Security Income applicants' access to representation. Because there is no direct payment of attorneys' fees in SSI cases, many attorneys cannot collect a fee from a successful

client, and as a result choose not to represent those applying for SSI. The disability application process is just as complex and just as difficult to navigate, whether an individual is applying for Social Security disability benefits or SSI benefits. This provision will help ensure that all claimants have equal access to representation.

Individuals with disabilities rely on Social Security disability and/or SSI benefits for life-sustaining income. We must do all we can to ensure their efforts to obtain benefits are supported, not hampered. Enactment of this bill will help. I urge all Members to co-sponsor this important legislation.

THE RESTORE ACCESS TO
FOREIGN TRADE ACT OF 2001

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce the Restore Access to Foreign Trade Act of 2001, the (RAFT Act), on behalf of myself and my colleagues; Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. SHIMKUS and Mrs. BIGGERT.

The RAFT Act reverses tax law that has nearly destroyed our great maritime system by excluding shipping income from Subpart F, a section of the Internal Revenue Code affecting the taxation of income of U.S. controlled foreign corporations (CFC).

Prior to 1976, income earned by CFCs from U.S. owned foreign shipping operations was not treated as Subpart F income, and was subject to taxation only when repatriated, or brought back into the United States. The Tax Reform Act of 1975 eliminated this deferral, except for foreign shipping income reinvested in certain qualified shipping investments. The 1986 Tax Act repealed the reinvestment exception, subjecting foreign shipping income earned by CFCs to current taxation under Subpart F.

While the issue may sound complicated, the consequences are simple: the U.S.-owned liner container trade has seen its market share drop from nearly 22 percent in 1994 to just three percent in 1999. Thousands of jobs across America have been lost. This decline is dangerous from both an economic and national security standpoint—loss of an economically important industry and our country's inability to rely on the availability of a U.S. fleet in times of national security crises.

Mr. Speaker, at this critical time, national security concerns are uppermost in our minds. The immediate availability of U.S.-owned vessels in times of national security crises is a key component of the U.S. government's defense programs.

The anti-competitive impact of Subpart F will continue to erode the U.S. owned fleet and will ultimately result in an international marketplace that has no American participation.

Our trading partners have actively pursued tax policies designed to encourage and increase their shipping industry. The U.S. Government needs to work towards the same goal. We must not allow the tax code to penalize U.S. companies in the current economic environment.

I ask my colleagues to support this important legislation.

THE ROLE OF RUSSIA AND THE
CASPIAN IN ENSURING ENERGY
SECURITY

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to point out that while the attention of the world is now rightly focused on Afghanistan and the war against terrorism, we should not forget that a large part of the oil and gas consumed by the United States and the rest of the industrialized world comes from the conflict-ridden Middle East. In addition to the need to address the issue of energy independence through new domestic sources of supply, conservation and the development of renewable energy resources, we need to be thinking about the best possible way of protecting the security of alternative sources of oil and gas outside the United States. For example, the Caspian Sea region has substantial resources, and that source of supply is important to us.

Akezhan Kazhegeldin, an economist, a businessman and a former prime minister of oil rich Kazakhstan, has written a very thoughtful article on this subject that appeared in the Russian publication *Vremya Novostei* on October 15, 2001. In his article, Dr. Kazhegeldin states that oil and gas from Kazakhstan and the other energy producing nations bordering on the Caspian Sea could provide an important backup source of energy, complementing what now comes from the Persian Gulf countries. In addition, referring to the debate surrounding the route of a future pipeline carrying Caspian oil to consuming countries, Dr. Kazhegeldin asserts that there is no reason for the West and Russia to be at loggerheads on the pipeline issue now that the Cold War is over. He goes on to describe how the West and Russia could, in his view, work together on a pipeline solution that would benefit everyone.

I commend this article to my colleagues, and I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

GLOBAL ARC OF STABILITY—THE WAY RUSSIA
AND THE CASPIAN CAN MAKE THE WORLD
STABLE

The September 11 tragic events and launching of the Afghan campaign, seen as the first stage in "the global war against terror", have changed the world dramatically. Protection of peaceful citizens from possible terror acts appears as just a tip of the huge pyramid of new problems. We are facing an acute and more global problem, the problem of ensuring the industrial world's economic safety.

The supply of the developed nations' energy, above all, oil and gas, is a critical and vulnerable element in the world's economic relations. A great part of the developed oil fields are concentrated in the highly insecure and conflict-ridden Middle Eastern region, which makes the threat of oil blockade and energy crisis for the industrial countries, the main oil and gas consumers, a perpetual nightmare. Unpredictable dictators are no less dangerous than terrorist groups. Should the interests of both in the region coincide, the rest of the world would find itself in an impasse.

Even if everything goes very well and the antiterrorist campaign ends quickly, the

community of industrial countries will have to make sure that the threat of energy blackmail is ruled out in principle. In the global energy system, it is necessary to use reserve and back-up methods in order to ensure safety. Caspian oil reserves can play a major role here.

For the past decade, politicians and journalists have been debating about the problem of Caspian oil perhaps more heatedly than the industry professionals. It has almost been made into a stake in the new Great Game, the U.S.-Russian rivalry over the control of the region and its riches. This confrontation has become the legacy of the old "bloc" model of the world. Wayne Merry, a former U.S. State Department and Pentagon official, now a senior associate at the American Foreign Policy Council in Washington, describes its sources: "... Washington concentrated its efforts on one great strategic project to assure US primacy in the region. . . . The idea was to bypass existing pipelines in Russia, squeeze out Iran, bring energy supplies from the Caspian region to a transshipment point in a NATO country, and thereby assure the independent futures of the producing and transit countries."

Understandably, Moscow clearly saw the threat to its interests and resisted U.S. plans. However, both sides played their parts by force of habit, without their usual passion. The reason is that the interests of Russia and the West (not only the U.S.) in the region are actually not conflicting. Some regional leaders tried to artificially keep alive the conflict between them as they hoped to secure foreign support for their authoritarian regimes.

Now that many old patterns have been left behind in the 20th century for good, the common interests of the industrial and democratic countries allow them to work out joint approaches to ensure their energy independence. Owing to this, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan have a historic opportunity to become stable partners of both Russia and the West, and to be integrated into the world economy.

Naturally, this integration should entail bringing their political systems in line with the international democratic and market economy standards. "A glance at other post-colonial regions in Africa and Asia shows that the first generation of 'Big Man' leaders often does as much harm to their countries as did the departing imperial powers, creating a painful legacy for future generations to sort out," concludes Wayne Merry. "American long-term interests in Central Asia are best served by seeking to engage tomorrow's leaders and assuring that, when the region's energy reserves do become important to the outside world, these leaders will look to the United States as a friend and not as yet another external exploiter."

Setting aside the controversial definition of the Central Asian countries as post-colonial ones, one should admit that the time when the region's energy reserves do become important to the outside world is nearing. Though geological exploration of the Caspian shelf is far from being completed, and many experts are not inclined to share the fanciful expectations of "dozens of new Kuwaits", it is clear that the region's oil and gas reserves are extremely large. However, energy projects can't become global automatically, thanks only to rich oilfields. Stable export routes are required to deliver oil and gas to the global markets. Even all the reserves of the Caspian states put together won't make the Caspian project global. It is necessary to select and develop the routes to transport oil and gas to the global markets—to the consumers in Europe, U.S., and Asian countries.

The most politically and economically viable option is to transport the Caspian "big

oil" up to the north, into Russia and further on into Eastern and Western Europe, to the consumers and transshipment ports. Economically, this option seems much more attractive, since the construction is to take place on a plain, in populated areas with a developed infrastructure. Russia's European region has enough qualified manpower and electricity for oil pumping. Russian plants produce pipes and other equipment. Stability in Russia and the neighboring countries guarantees safety of the route and its uninterrupted operation.

If chosen, the Russian option would mean turning the energy flow from south to north. It will permit the in-depth integration of Russia and Central Asia into a united Europe and simultaneously charge Europe and Russia with a common political mission of ensuring energy independence for the industrial countries. It will allow oil-producing countries of the Caspian region to play a major role in the global energy market. Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and—in the long term, Turkmenistan, could, along with the North Sea oil producing countries, become a real alternative to OPEC and get significant political benefits.

The main advantage of the northern export route for Caspian oil consists in the availability of a branched pipeline network in Russia. It is much easier and cheaper to improve and develop the existing system than to construct a new one. I mean the pipelines owned by the Transneft company and the recently constructed CPC line from Western Kazakhstan to the Black Sea. The CPC alone cannot provide exporters with access to the global market. For natural reasons, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles have a limited carrying capacity. The Black Sea ecosystem is vulnerable, as this sea is warm and almost closed. Turkey has already announced its intention to limit the number of giant tankers passing through its straits. Instead of forcing Turkey to agree by means of political pressure, we should respect its fundamental interests and seek other solutions in addition to the CPC capacities.

The pipeline would enable Russia to solve several of its specific problems. For instance, to strengthen the special status of the Kaliningrad region as Russia's outpost in Western Europe. If the pipeline goes via the Kaliningrad region, the region could not only solve some of its economic problems, but also get additional security guarantees in case of NATO's expansion to the East. A place of its own in the EU economy would be the best guarantee for the region.

In any case, with any combination of routes, Russia would be the main player in a Caspian-European project. Moreover, Russia should initiate its realization. Technological and economic calculations will give optimal solutions. However, political will and vision are still primary considerations. History teaches us that it is they rather than mathematical and economic calculations that have brought into existence such giant projects as the Suez and Panama Canals that formed the global markets of those days.

PERSIAN GULF IN THE BARENTS SEA

Looking into the future and putting aside the required political decisions, I would like to stress that the Russian route could give an incredibly promising opportunity of opening up global markets for Eurasian oil and gas. This opportunity includes building an oil-carrier port in the Murmansk region on the Barents Sea. The non-freezing, deep-sea port would become the gateway to the global market for Caspian, Siberian and, prospectively, for Timanoperchersk oil as well, as the northern oil will require outlets to world markets. In the Murmansk region, some former military ports can reportedly be used

right now by tankers. From there, they can quickly and safely reach not only Western European ports, but also the U.S. and Canada's eastern coast.

If gas-liquefying installations are built there, it would be hard to imagine a more natural route for a pipeline which will transport gas from the Russian polar regions and the Arctic Ocean's shelf.

In addition to the oil pipeline, a parallel gas pipeline should be built to provide Kazakh and Turkmen gas access to global markets that will not compete with the existing Russian gas routes to Western Europe. Constructing gas and oil pipelines simultaneously will make it possible to significantly cut capital expenditures and make transportation for long distances economically viable. By the way, the length of this route can be compared to the gas export line running from Tyumen's north to Western Europe.

Today's situation on the gas market is such that the Central Asian countries will long sit on their riches waiting for investors hindered by the lack of access to global markets. I am speaking not only about the Turkmen gas. The share of gas in the Caspian hydrocarbon reserves can be much higher than those suggested by the most optimistic forecasts. On the one hand, Caspian gas should be available when the industrial world needs it badly. On the other hand, Caspian gas won't be a rival for Russian gas and a source of contention between Russia and its neighbors in Central Asia.

Where the two huge pipelines ran side by side, where a joint exploitation system exists, one will naturally expect to have a transcontinental highway and info-highway—a powerful communication line originating from Europe and going further to the south.

These prospects are both exciting and distant. However, they should be taken into account when addressing today's problems. No doubt, the global economy does have enough investment resources for such a large-scale project. The U.S. Congress has given \$40 billion for primary measures to safeguard national security. Much less investment is needed to ensure energy security of the industrial states. Especially as it is much more reasonable and profitable to invest in crisis prevention than in recovering from them.

A pipeline bridge between the Caspian region and Western Europe, Central Asia and the world's oceans will help solve the problem of the globalization of Eurasian energy resources. It could become a basis for an "arc of stability" in Europe. It not only shifts the so-called arc of tension running close to Russia from the Balkans via the Caucasus, Central Asia, Iran, and Afghanistan, but will also exclude the Caspian states—the critical link—from this chain. When involved in the global economy, these countries could turn into strongholds of stability in a part of Asia that today poses major threats to the world.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR VICTOR
BADAMI FOR HIS HEROISM AT
THE PENTAGON FOLLOWING THE
SEPTEMBER 11TH ATTACKS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my fellow colleagues another story of heroism on September 11th and to honor Major Victor Badami, one of my appointees to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

As we are all too well aware, on September 11, Osama bin Laden and his Al-Qaeda terrorist network perpetrated a barbaric assault on our Nation, attacking our military and economic symbols in New York and Virginia, taking the lives of thousands of innocent American lives in the World Trade Center and at the Pentagon.

We have all heard the stories of many who rose to that crisis, unselfishly placing their lives on the line to save others. I am proud to honor another hero, to thank, and to recognize, Major Victor Badami, United States Army. Major Badami's office was directly in the path of destruction at the Pentagon. Even though his office was on fire and filling with smoke, he made certain that his office was emptied. But his service did not end there. Major Badami assisted a civilian who was organizing an effort to move several barrels of flame retardant from the hanger to the other side of the walkway, for use by firemen. This area was within the blast area and chemical flames were burning nearby with intense heat. He was going the first to volunteer and fought through those horrific conditions until the end.

But his service was still not done. Major Badami then volunteered for stretcher duty to carry out the injured from the building and remained in the area until his detail was dismissed. As set forth in his soldier's medal, Major Badami's heroic acts are "a testament of his bravery and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army," and are indicative of the compassion and sense of duty so proudly displayed in the American spirit.

Mr. Speaker, U.S. educator, Paul Zweig, once wrote, "By hero, we tend to mean a heightened man who, more than other men, possesses qualities of courage, loyalty, resourcefulness, charisma, above all, selflessness. He is an example of right behavior; the sort of man who risks his life to protect his society's values, sacrificing his personal needs for those of the community."

In this spirit, I invite my colleagues to honor and thank Major Victor Badami for his courage, loyalty, and selflessness in a moment when, like never before, his nation needed a hero.

RINGGOLD HIGH SCHOOL

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my gratitude to the students and faculty of Ringgold High School in Monongahela, Pennsylvania.

The families of the September 11th attack victims need to know that people all across this Nation are with them during their time of mourning. Hundreds of Ringgold students have signed a huge banner articulating their thoughts and prayers. I am forwarding to President Bush a wonderful open letter they sent to the families of the victims of September 11, 2001, that accompanied the banner. I would like to now submit that letter to the RECORD.

RINGGOLD SCHOOL DISTRICT,
RINGGOLD HIGH SCHOOL,
Monongahela, Pennsylvania.

To the Families of the Victims of September 11, 2001:

It is with heavy hearts that the students and staff of Ringgold High School, Monongahela PA, extend our condolences.

What can any of us say in these moments that seem to be beyond words? How can we speak to those who mourn? The truth is that we are Ringgold need not say much at all. Emily Dickinson once wrote "There is a hush in a home on the morning after death, a silence that would be violated by too many words".

We are with you in our silence with thoughts and prayers. We must all keep hope. Hope to keep living amid desperation, knowing that there is love, and trusting in tomorrow. We meet good people all of the time but in the rush of life we sometimes do not recognize them and look closely enough to realize how their goodness also offers us a sign of what we can yet become ourselves.

As Americans we will not stand-alone. Our combined strength will assure that freedom and justice will prevail.

Again we extend our deepest condolences to the Families of the Victims of September 11, 2001.

Sincerely,

GINA SASKO,
President, Student Government.

MATT WUJCIK,
President, Senior Class.

MIKE BASSI,
President, Junior Class.

MIKE WILSON,
President, Sophomore Class

LORI BARTLEY,
Student Activities Director.

SHIRLEY M. CULYBA,
Principal.

Thank you students and staff of Ringgold High. I speak for this Congress in saying that we appreciate your thoughts.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL J. DOOLEY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Michael J. Dooley, a life-long friend to myself and Philadelphia, upon his retirement.

Mr. Dooley will retire as a Carpenters Union Official where he served his Local 454 Pile-drivers Union and Metropolitan Regional Council of Carpenters in Philadelphia for thirty-three years. This man, born and raised in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, received his schooling from distinguished Philadelphia establishments and used his education and experience to accomplish remarkable feats for fellow union workers.

Mike attended Saint Joseph's Preparatory School and graduated from Drexel University with a degree in Construction Management. He continued his education receiving a Master's Degree from Temple University in Vocational Education. Immediately after his studies, he began work in his Local Union as an Apprentice, climbing to Journeyman status, then

Apprentice Teacher, then finally elected Business Manager of the Pile-drivers Union in 1979. He served in this esteemed position for twenty-two years.

During these past twenty-two years, Mike has been the Delegate representing his Union in Building Trade Councils. He has also been a Labor Trustee for the Carpenters Health and Welfare Fund and the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

This man, more importantly, negotiated the first ever Seven-Year Agreement for a Building Trades contract in the nation. Mr. Dooley sculpted his fellow union members into a focused, united, and vigorous body.

With all of his accomplishments, Mike still maintains the greatest modesty. There are show horses and work horses, and Mike has been the man to always pull more than his weight in work and accomplishes his tasks without asking for a thank you. The number of people he has assisted—myself included—quietly throughout the years may never be known, but is surely massive in number. Mike will head into retirement in the next month, accompanied by Lynn his wife of twenty-eight years.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention that Mike Dooley served his community and neighbors honestly and fully throughout his life. I salute him and thank him for his friendship.

THE NEXT PHASE OF THE WAR ON
TERRORISM

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues the November 15, 2001, editorial from the Lincoln Journal-Star entitled "Importance of peacekeeping is now clearer." The editorial rightly endorses continued U.S. engagement in Afghanistan as the Taliban quickly retreats, encourages the construction of a multi-ethnic administrative structure in Afghanistan, and accurately recognizes the complexities of these endeavors.

IMPORTANCE OF PEACEKEEPING IS NOW CLEARER

The sudden urgency to set up a provisional government in Afghanistan shows the need for Americans to support the use of American forces in peacekeeping roles.

That support has been granted grudgingly in the past in places such as Bosnia and Kosovo, with plenty of detractors yapping that American lives should not be put at stake unless America's strategic interests faced imminent threat.

That argument is no longer convincing in the wake of Sept. 11. It's now apparent that Americans no longer can blithely assume that it doesn't matter what happens in poor, obscure, violence-wracked countries halfway around the globe. The world is now so interconnected by air travel, the Internet and satellite communication that isolation is no longer a realistic option.

There are limits, naturally, on how often the United States can take on a peacekeeping role and how large that role should be. But when it comes to Afghanistan, there really should be no argument. Keeping the peace in Afghanistan would be a formidable undertaking in any circumstances. Under

the existing circumstances it will be even more difficult. The startling retreat of the Taliban from Kabul complicates matters for the United States and the rest of its coalition. It has not yet destroyed al-Qaeda. It has not yet captured or killed Osama bin Laden. Now it faces additional responsibilities during formation of a provisional government to fill the vacuum left by the retreating Taliban.

As quickly as possible the United Nations should send in international experts—the work probably will require thousands—to set up some sort of administrative structure for

the portion of the country now outside control of the Taliban. It is crucial that the administrative structure include the eventual participation of all the country's ethnic groups, including the Tajik, Hazara and Uzbek tribes in the Northern Alliance, as well as the Pashtun ethnic group in the south, which is represented only minimally in the alliance.

As complex as that undertaking will be, the task of assembling an international peacekeeping force will be even more difficult. Preferably the force would include troops from Muslim countries such as Tur-

key, which has a reasonably well-trained military. American military forces still will be preoccupied by the search for bin Laden and al-Qaeda members, but the United States should not shirk peacekeeping duties, particularly in providing logistical support.

And Americans should be willing to continue in supporting roles in the peacekeeping effort long after bin Laden is killed or captured and the al-Qaeda network has been smoked out. America's strategic interests must now be defined more broadly and perceptively than in the past.